



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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28 June 1993

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OAU Foreign Ministers End Conference, Prepare for Summit

UN Secretary General Arrives, Comments on Cooperation

*NC2506144093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT
25 Jun 93*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jun (MENA)—UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali arrived here this afternoon to attend the African summit meeting that will open on Monday. In an arrival statement, Dr. Butrus-Ghali noted that a new method of cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU has begun, particularly in Somalia, Rwanda, Mozambique, and Angola. He added: My presence and participation in the summit as a UN secretary general demonstrate the importance of this cooperation between the two organizations.

On the spread of terrorism in the world, Dr. Butrus-Ghali said that the United Nations is required to give attention to international terrorism as it did to other international problems.

On his views about finding a solution for the Libyan-Western dispute and a possible meeting with Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution in Cairo, Dr. Butrus-Ghali said he would meet with Col. al-Qadhdhafi, but he declined to give further details about the meeting.

Dr. Butrus-Ghali declined to comment on recent revelations concerning an assassination attempt against him.

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa, who received Dr. Butrus-Ghali at the airport, welcomed the secretary general's participation in the African summit meeting, adding that Dr. Butrus-Ghali's assumption of the UN secretary general's post will be an important factor for activating cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU.

Musa: Hala'ib Not To Be Discussed by Summit

*NC2506145593 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 Jun 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has said that the African foreign ministers will hold their final session at 1600 tomorrow, Saturday, to announce decisions and recommendations. On Hala'ib, he said it was agreed not to place the problem on the agenda of the African summit because it is a normal dispute between two countries and need not be discussed in such a forum as long as bilateral relations allow the two countries to sit and talk. Mr. Musa explained that the joint Egyptian-Sudanese committee can meet to solve the problem, and said that there are several ways to discuss and resolve the crisis.

The foreign minister said that during last night's session, Arab-African cooperation was discussed, and it was decided to place the Libyan-Western dispute on the

agenda of the foreign ministers conference [as heard]. He said the Libyan delegation asked the African countries to support Libya's position, its efforts to settle the crisis, and a lift of sanctions against Libya.

Ambassador Sa'id Rif'at, head of the Egyptian delegation to the meetings, said the ministers also discussed Arab-African cooperation during last night's session. He said the Egyptian delegation presented a plan to boost and activate this cooperation in all fields.

Previews Summit, Dialogue With Sudan

*NC2606173793 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT
26 Jun 93*

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has described the 58th session of the OAU Ministerial Council as positive, adding that there was consensus on its resolutions.

Speaking to reporters following the closing session, Musa remarked that the consensus involved even the disputed points and that the general stand reflected solidarity.

Asked whether Africa can play an effective role in the new world order, the foreign minister asserted that Africa will certainly play an effective role. He remarked, however, that this requires seriousness, solidarity, and intensified efforts to bridge the economic gap in the continent.

Asked about the Egyptian-Sudanese dialogue and whether it marks a new era in relations or just a temporary pacification, Musa said that some problems still persist. We are capable of finding solutions to these problems and of talking together to resolve them, he said.

Responding to a question on the Sudanese authorities' detention of 14 Egyptian workers in Khartoum, Musa remarked that these measures are improper. I believe that such measures are being taken by elements who are opposed to the establishment of good relations between Egypt and Sudan, on which we insist, he said, adding: The relations between the people have been and will remain historic.

Ministerial Council Issues Recommendations

*NC2606152093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT
26 Jun 93*

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA)—The OAU Ministerial Council called for activating and coordinating direct contacts between African and Arab establishments, particularly chambers of commerce, businessmen, tourist bodies, and press and sports associations, in order to establish joint cooperation between the African and Arab sides.

At its final session held today under 'Amr Musa, Egypt's foreign minister and chairman of the current session, the council called for exerting efforts with the Arab League

to draw up the means and mechanisms for meetings between the African and Arab sides and to start a dialogue for drawing up new concepts for Arab-African cooperation.

The council also called on regional and subeconomic groupings in Africa and the Arab world to cooperate to boost African-Arab trade.

In its recommendations, the council also renewed its call to the Algerian Government to host the ordinary 12th session of the Permanent Committee of the Arab-African Cooperation in Algiers.

Regarding the Palestinian issue, the council appealed to the United States to resume its dialogue with the PLO, saying that this would help achieve a just and comprehensive solution on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The council expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Palestinian delegation to the bilateral and multilateral peace negotiations to help reach a peaceful and just solution in the Middle East.

The council reiterated its support for President Husni Mubarak's proposal to render the Middle East a region free of weapons of mass destruction.

The council condemned Israel for its refusal to stop the production and possession of nuclear weapons.

The council stressed that the issue of holy Jerusalem and Palestine is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that comprehensive and just peace can only be achieved with Israel's full withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories, the Golan, and South Lebanon and with the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable national rights.

The council highlighted its support and backing for Lebanon's stand of rejecting the Israeli policy and attempt to turn Lebanese territories into a site for Palestinians expelled from their homeland.

The council condemned Israel's inhuman practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

It stressed its support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO leadership and its backing for the Middle East peace conference and the peace negotiations on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the principle of land for peace, and Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Holy Jerusalem.

The council called on Israel to stop its settlements in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and to provide international guarantees to ensure this.

The council expressed support for the Palestinian intifadah, stressing its full solidarity with it and its support

for the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and establish an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Reacting to the present situation in Somalia, the council welcomed the convocation of the national accord conference, the signing of the Addis Ababa agreement, and the deployment of UN forces in Somalia.

The council expressed its deep concern at the sudden deterioration in Somalia and regretted the killing of some elements of the UN peacekeeping forces and some Somali demonstrators. It stressed the need to disarm the warring Somali parties fully as a prerequisite for finding a political settlement.

The Ministerial Council urged all the Somali factions to respect and implement the Addis Ababa agreement and to cooperate with the OAU and the United Nations to resolve the dispute. It appealed to the United Nations to make a full assessment of the situation in Somalia to facilitate the accurate implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement.

In its recommendation, the Ministerial Council requested that the United Nations deploy international forces on the common borders between Somalia and neighboring countries to prevent road robbers from crossing.

The council expressed its deep concern at the negative social, economic, environmental, and security consequences reflected on neighboring countries as a result of the influx of refugees and displaced persons from afflicted areas because of the ongoing fighting in Somalia. It called for providing favorable conditions for resuming the humanitarian aspects of the UN peace operation in Somalia.

The African Ministerial Council expressed its concern at deteriorating conditions in Angola, appealing to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to accept without preconditions the results of the recent elections.

The council condemned the escalation of the military operations by the antigovernment UNITA movement and its continued occupation of cities and villages. It underlined that this undermines the peace process. It also condemned UNITA's massacres of unarmed citizens and called on African states to suspend all assistance to UNITA.

The OAU Ministerial Council expressed satisfaction at the suspension of military operations in Mozambique, calling on all the parties concerned to show a cooperative spirit and respect the essence of the peace agreement.

The council appealed to all African states to support the government in Mozambique. It appealed to the world community to help Mozambique and support the peace process.

The recommendations requested that the OAU secretary general monitor the implementation of the peace agreement in Mozambique and report to the next foreign ministers meeting.

As for developments in South Africa, the council reiterated Africa's determination to end racial discrimination and establish a united, nonracist state in South Africa.

The council welcomed the agreement reached by the negotiating council in South Africa on the date of the first democratic elections in the country, no later than April 1994.

The OAU Ministerial Council expressed its deep concern over the continued escalation of political violence in certain South African regions, particularly in Witwatersrand and Natal, where thousands of citizens were either killed or displaced.

On the situation in Rwanda, the African Ministerial Council commended the OAU secretary general's efforts to stop the fighting that broke out in February and the progress made so far at the political negotiations in Arusha, Tanzania, between Rwanda's Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The council expressed deep concern over the displacement of thousands of Rwandan citizens inside their country.

The council renewed its call on both sides to ensure the security and safety of those citizens and urged the world community to provide sufficient resources to meet their needs.

The council also appealed to creditor countries to provide financial assistance for OAU efforts in Rwanda.

Concerning the situation in Liberia, the African Ministerial Council condemned the National Front of Liberia [al-jabhah al-wataniyah li laybiryah] for its violation of the 28 November 1990 cease-fire agreement and its continuing armed attacks against the Liberian people and the peacekeeping force of the West African Economic Community [WAEC].

The council also denounced the massacre of innocent civilians, refugees, and displaced, especially the 5 June 1993 massacre. It expressed sympathy and solidarity with the people of Liberia.

The council stressed that the Yamoussoukro IV agreement provides the best framework for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Liberia.

On the situation in South Africa, the council expressed deep concern for the serious plight of the refugees and the displaced in southern Africa.

The council expressed appreciation for the role of the frontline states and other neighboring countries, and for

their continued sacrifices and support for the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

The council renewed its appeal for the world community to provide the possible assistance to the frontline states to enable them to address the problems of refugees, displaced, and returnees.

On the refugees, returnees, and displaced people in Africa, the council asked the member states to seriously confront the causes of this problem, especially the non-democratic trends and abuse of human rights.

The African Ministerial Council praised the countries that continue to provide assistance for the refugees despite their economic and social difficulties.

On cooperation in combating drugs, the council welcomed the convening of a study course to enlighten directors at the foreign ministries of WAEC and the Central African Economic Community between 15 and 19 March in Abidjan.

The council asked the secretary general to work out a program of action at the level of the continent to fight drugs and to report on this to the 60th ordinary session of the council.

Regarding the 16th ordinary session of the OAU's Labor Committee, the Ministerial Council urged all member states to adopt a national policy that seeks to abolish child labor and comply with the International Labor Office's agreement on the minimum age for workers.

On the special fund for emergency aid in the case of drought and famine in Africa, the Ministerial Council expressed concern at the spread of famine and its repercussions on socioeconomic development and urged all member states to pay new financial contributions to the fund.

On efforts to combat desertification in Africa, the Ministerial Council called on the OAU secretary general to continue to play a leading role in coordinating among the famine-and desertification- stricken countries and to make use of the available studies on the experienced acquired to combat desertification.

Turning to ways to bolster African women's role and their contribution to development, the Ministerial Council emphasized the need to back up the OAU's Women Section and called on the OAU secretary general to submit reports on the problems obstructing the implementation of strategies and work programs that seek to involve African women in development projects.

The Ministerial Council expressed deep concern at the dangers resulting from the spread of AIDS in Africa, causing an additional burden on the continent, the inability so far to find a medicine or a vaccination to fight or cure the disease, and the fact that the disease hits people between 15 and 49 years of age, which affects development. The Ministerial Council voiced concern at

the possibility that by the year 2000, 14 million Africans will have been afflicted with this disease, which will lead to the death of 1 million people every year. The council lauded the efforts of the OAU and the WHO that seek to work out a plan to face this plague. It called on all African states to honor this plan and appealed to the international community to help the African states fight the disease. The council called for the implementation of the Rio de Janeiro Conference Declaration signed by heads of governments and states regarding combating AIDS.

Ministers Denounce U.S. 'Aggression' Against Iraq

JN2706191493 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] A number of African foreign ministers, who are currently in Cairo to attend the African summit, have denounced the unjustified American aggression against Iraq. In statements to an INA correspondent in Cairo, the African foreign ministers described the new American aggression as a terrorist act and a blatant violation of international law.

Libyan Foreign Minister 'Umar Muntasir stressed that the new American aggression against Iraq is a terrorist act and unacceptable hostile behavior that cannot be overlooked. The Libyan foreign minister voiced the support of the Libyan Government and people for Iraq, which is bravely facing American arrogance to prove to the world that the new world is based on double standards and falsehood.

Guinean Foreign Minister Ibrahima Sylla said that the American aggression against defenseless citizens in Iraq cannot be accepted at all. He added that the United Nations, the Security Council, and world public opinion are called on to stand in the face of any aggression against Iraq and to save the Iraqi people who, over more than three years, have been exposed to organized and continuous aggression to end their civilization and freedom.

The delegations of Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Senegal, Mali, Nigeria, Mauritania, and Zaire also denounced the aggression, expressing their regret over this new crime against Iraq.

Statement Condemns Right-Wing Attack in Johannesburg

NC2606180593 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1707 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA)—The OAU deeply regrets reports that the World Trade Center in Johannesburg has been attacked by white right-wing extremists.

In a statement issued today at the sideline of the African Ministerial Council meeting, the OAU described the

attack as an act of terrorism that neither the African continent nor any country in the world can accept as a legitimate political act.

The statement said the attack represents an unethical attempt by the forces of the past and aims at bolstering the criminal apartheid system.

The statement said this violent defiance of the peaceful change and the negotiating process in South Africa dictates that the Pretoria regime shoulder its responsibilities in confronting those who take the law into their own hands.

De Klerk's regime must clearly realize that Africa and the world are supporting the negotiations, which the right-wing whites currently seek to undermine, the statement said.

The statement demanded that the individuals who carried arms and went to the World Trade Center in Johannesburg in defiance of the peoples of South Africa, the continent, and the world be punished in accordance with international laws and conventions.

The statement said that the OAU takes this opportunity to call on all inhabitants of South Africa to show goodwill and use this period to help their country move toward a democratic settlement as soon as possible.

The OAU concluded its statement by saying that the entire African continent is committed to doing all it can to help the swift transformation of South Africa into a united, democratic, and nonracist state.

Council Endorses Draft Resolution on Lockerbie

NC2606184093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1738 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA)—At the conclusion of its meetings in Cairo this evening, the OAU Ministerial Council endorsed a draft resolution on the crisis between the Libyan Jamahiriya and the United States, Britain, and France, which is known as the Lockerbie crisis. The draft resolution expresses appreciation for Libya's denunciation of terrorism and its readiness to fully cooperate with the international efforts [words indistinct] and reiterates solidarity with Libya and recommends the need to avoid any measures that could increase tension [words indistinct] for the Libyan people and the neighboring countries. The draft resolution expresses deep concern at the escalation in the crisis, threats to impose further sanctions, and the use of force as a way of dealing among nations, in violation of the OAU and UN Charters and international laws.

The resolution calls on all parties concerned to comply with the initiatives calling for dialogue and negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in accordance with Article 33 of Chapter 6 of the UN Charter, which calls for settling disputes through negotiations, mediation, and legal ways. The draft resolution calls for a fair

and just trial of the Lockerbie suspects in a neutral country to be agreed upon by all parties concerned.

The draft resolution appeals to the Security Council to reconsider Resolution 748 of 1992 and lift the embargo imposed on Libya, considering the positive initiative it has made to resolve the crisis. It calls on the OAU secretary general to intensify efforts to find a speedy solution for the crisis and submit a report in this regard to the coming session.

The six-point draft resolution refers in its preamble to the deep concern at the human and financial damage sustained by the Libyan and neighboring peoples as a result of the arbitrary measures imposed on them; that is, the air embargo imposed by the Security Council.

Secretary Salim Reportedly Receives Message From Aidid

LD2606211493 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] An RFI exclusive: 48 hours before the OAU summit opening on Monday [28 June] in Cairo, OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim this afternoon received a message from General Aidid, one of the Somali warlords hunted by the blue helmets. Is it an authentic message? It is too early to answer this question.

In any case, as soon as it was received, it was taken very seriously by the OAU office. Our special correspondent to the OAU, Christophe Boisbouvier, tells us the story:

[Boisbouvier] True or false? For now the OAU secretary general has not made any comment. However, as soon as he received this message that had come through the offices of General Aidid's representative in London, he immediately informed the presidency of the OAU, and has told us that he will reveal its contents to all the delegates before the debate on Somalia reopens next week. What does this message say? In substance, that the Pakistani blue helmets opened hostilities on 5 June in Mogadishu by firing on Somali demonstrators, and that, in the name of peace, the UN troops have spread war in Africa, without even referring to the OAU. The sovereignty of African states must be respected, and the OAU can offer its good offices to put an end to the violence, the message adds.

How will this message be received by the delegates in Cairo? Not very well, it seems, if we are to go by the Council of Ministers resolution drawn up last night. We give full support to the blue helmets' action in Somalia, Congolese (Pascal Gayama), assistant secretary general of the OAU, told us. Will this message be able to change the situation? We will get a definite answer next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Central African Republic

President Reappoints Prime Minister, Amends Cabinet

AB2706102093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] In the Central African Republic, President Kolingba has moved swiftly to salvage the situation. A decree signed yesterday by the head of state has amended the composition of the cabinet and reappointed Prime Minister Enoch Derant-Lakoue. Mr. Lakoue had earlier threatened to resign following a decision by President Kolingba to appoint Christophe Grelombe as minister of territorial administration. The appointment of Mr. Grelombe to this post will threaten the electoral process, Mr. Lakoue said. President Kolingba compromised by appointing an administrative officer who is close to the prime minister as the interior minister. However, Mr. Grelombe, who is close to Andre Kolingba, was named minister of public security. All the other ministers have retained their posts, in particular Mrs. Ruth Rolland, a candidate in the presidential election. On 24 June, Mrs. Rolland announced her intention to leave the cabinet.

Chad

Deby Cancels Trip to OAU Summit Due to Unrest

AB2706171993 Paris AFP in French 1628 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Ndjamen, 27 Jun (AFP)—Chadian President Idriss Deby has canceled the trip he was to make to Cairo, where the annual OAU summit opens tomorrow, as a result of the tension prevailing in Ndjamen, it was learned today from an official source.

Mbailao Mianbe—from the southern Ngambaye tribe—an official of a state organization in charge of issues relating to the Army reorganization, was assassinated yesterday morning by unknown people.

In the afternoon, demonstrators close to the victim who were protesting insecurity in Ndjamen killed two people from the northern Zakawa tribe of President Deby, it was learned from a reliable source.

Yesterday evening, a Gendarmerie vehicle, which was patrolling in the Moursal ward where the victim used to reside, overturned for an unknown reason, killing three of the gendarmes aboard, the same source stated.

Senior Demobilization Official Killed 26 Jun

AB2606182093 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Ndjamen, June 26 (AFP)—A senior Chadian official involved in reorganising the Army was shot dead by unidentified gunmen Saturday, police said.

The killers of Mbailao Mianbe, who headed a state secretariat for reintegrating demobilised soldiers, fled in a vehicle belonging to the military command, the police sources said.

The killing was believed to be linked to the theft last weekend of 24 million CFA francs (about 88,000 dollars) from the secretariat, a source with close connections to the service said.

The funds—part of a package of French aid for reorganising the Army—were alleged to have been stolen by one or more members of the secretariat, the source said, and the killers of Mianbe intended to eliminate a key figure who could have given evidence to police about the theft.

Congo

Opposition Presents Cabinet 27 Jun

AB2806095993 Paris AFP in English 2339 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, June 27 (AFP)—Jean-Pierre Thyssere-Tchicaya, the head of Congo's opposition Government of National Salvation, Sunday [27 June] presented his 24-member Cabinet in a bid to wrest power from President Pascal Lissouba's forces. Thyssere-Tchicaya also takes over the ministries of defense and mines and oil. He published his opposition government list four days after Lissouba named General Joachim Yhombi-Opango as prime minister with a task of restoring peace and security.

Several people, including the Libyan ambassador and a senior World Health Organization official, have died in the violent aftermath of disputed legislative elections last month.

In a communique, the opposition coalition of the Union for Democratic Renewal and the Congolese Labour Party has said it would set up its own national assembly as well as a government of national salvation.

Thyssere-Tchicaya, a university professor born in 1936, is a founder member of the Union for Democratic Renewal. Minister of higher education in 1972-1974 and later a Congolese Labour Party official, he was arrested in 1984 in connection with a series of bomb attacks on the capital but later amnestied.

Yhombi-Opango, 54, a former president overthrown by Denis Sassou-Nguesso in 1979 and subsequently held on political charges, heads Lissouba's supporters.

Former Congolese Labor Party official Pierre Nze was made "foreign minister" in the opposition Cabinet and Gabriel Bokilo was appointed "minister of planning, economy and finance." The "security ministry" will be headed by Auguste Celestin Gongard Nkua. Renowned author Marcel Sony Labu Tansi became "minister of culture" and Alexis Gabou, a former interior minister,

took over the justice ministry. Melanie Ibouritso, the new minister of social affairs and national solidarity, is the only woman in the Cabinet.

Thystere-Tchicaya said ending the economic crisis and strengthening national unity were the key tasks of his cabinet.

Zaire

Tshisekedi Urges Strikes To 'Paralyze' State

LD2506150393 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1400 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] In Zaire, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi has urged his compatriots not to pay taxes. He has also called on the civil servants to strike to paralyze the activities of the state which, according to him, identifies itself with the dictator, President Mobutu. Etienne Tshisekedi made this appeal in Kinshasa during a meeting of his party, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress. The appeal to social disobedience and strike by civil servants comes at a time when the negotiations between the opposition and the presidential tendency are still deadlocked. President Mobutu is said to be ready to negotiate, while the Sacred Union opposition is still waiting for the answer to four conditions before opening these negotiations. The Sacred Union is in fact demanding the reopening of the People's Palace in Kinshasa to allow the High Council of the republic to hold its meetings there; it is also demanding the liberation of political prisoners and freedom of the media, and finally it is demanding the respect of the institutions set up to guarantee a democratic transition in Zaire.

Tshisekedi Government Not Represented at OAU Summit

LD2506165193 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Yet another failure for the Tshisekedi government in Zaire: It will not have a delegate at the OAU summit in Cairo, despite the visit there by a minister of his government, Lambert Mende. Today, Mende announced that he will not go to the OAU ministerial meeting. Zaire's seat will thus be occupied by Mpinga, the foreign minister of the Birindwa government appointed by President Mobutu. This is thus another failure of Etienne Tshisekedi in the international scene. [passage omitted]

Mobutu's Party Reacts to U.S. Entry Ban

AB2706184693 Paris AFP in French 1405 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 26 Jun (AFP)—Mr. Banza Mukalayi, the first vice president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR, former Zairian sole party), strongly

reacted on 26 June to the recent order by President Bill Clinton banning President Mobutu and his closest aides from entering America.

"For the MPR activists, to be denied access to the United States or not is not at all important," Mr. Mukalayi said, describing the order as "a minor fact." However, he was said "to be surprised" by the fact that the head of state of a country that claims to be "the advocate of human right principles, should be the first one to violate the same rights because of some individual opinions."

President Mobutu's deputy also said that President Clinton "should rather take care of the regions of the world where human rights are violated every day."

Ileo Welcomes U.S. Resolution, Urges 'Foreign' Action

BR2506145693 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24 Jun 93 p 10

[Article by Veronique Kiese: "In Search of Solution to Political Deadlock Paralyzing Kinshasa—Ileo Turns to Zaire's Partners"]

[Text] The political deadlock remains complete in Zaire, and Joseph Ileo, president of the Democratic and Social Christian Party and first vice president of the High Council of the Republic (HCR), who has been spending a few days in Belgium before he is due to fly to the United States, summarized the last developments of the crisis: "We, in the opposition, tried again recently to negotiate with President Mobutu in order to break out of the deadlock. On 21 May, a delegation visited him in his palace in Gbadolite to remind him of our fundamental requirement that must be met for any discussion to be possible: reopening the Palace of the People so the HCR can convene in normal conditions, releasing all political prisoners, respecting the institutional order established by the Sovereign National Conference, and liberating the media, which have all been stifled by the government. The ball is now in the president's court."

Since words alone will not bring the crisis to an end, what does the HCR intend to do?

"Apart from popular resistance, which is essential and is expressed through various means, such as shutting down all activities in the cities on certain days, strikes, the rejection of the 5-million bank notes, or contempt for the Birindwa government and the National Assembly, whose mandate expired in October 1992, things are going to change only if our foreign friends decide to take action."

However, hardly anything substantial has been done so far, although the U.S. House of Representatives has just passed a resolution asking President Clinton to exert pressure on the President of Zaire so that he does not interfere with the democratization process begun by the transition government established by the National Conference; the resolution also asked the U.S. President, in

cooperation with his allies, to take sanctions against Mobutu, for example refusing to grant visas or freezing his assets and those of his assistants. But for the time being, this remains a mere wish and, unlike what happened in the case of Haiti, for instance, no concrete action has been taken so far.

Of course, Mr. Ilco "welcomes this resolution," and "would like the measures taken to be strengthened." "I am hoping," he said, "that the European Community will efficiently support the United States on this issue. For we do not have much time: According to the schedule set out by the Sovereign National Conference, the referendum on the constitution should have taken place in April. And for it to be conducted with as much openness and freedom as possible, we not only need the United Nations' assistance, but also a military presence in Zaire."

Government Troops Reportedly Take Over Bukavu

LD2606142993 Paris Radio France Internationale in French 1230 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Thousands of people are reported to have looted the eastern Zairean town of Bukavu. Government troops are reported to have taken over and looted this town to protest that they have not been paid. This is what an authorized source in Rwanda has said.

Birindwa Discusses Constitutional Referendum, Refugees

LD2706161693 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Interview with Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa by unidentified Belgian newspaper reporters; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Prime minister, after a little more than two months in power, can you draw up an initial balance sheet of your activity as prime minister?

[Birindwa] [passage omitted] I will always repeat that if I accepted this position, after 20 years in opposition, it is not simply to oversee the crisis, it is to grab it by the throat. In other words, every day that goes by in the administration of the crisis is a step toward its solution. But you must be indulgent. When one inherits a situation where our embassy in Brussels is 10 years in arrears with its telephone bill, you understand that in such a situation, I cannot still be stocktaking, I am managing the crisis, and I am on my way to solving it. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] One of the handicaps that your government seems to suffer from is the lack of international recognition. Is that a problem for you?

[Birindwa] Sir, I would like to tell you that people create false problems. I do not know of a single country in the world where the government is recognized. States are recognized, and as for my country, I know of no country

which has broken off diplomatic relations with my country. [passage omitted] So do not create a problem where it does not exist. Nobody has asked if Zaire recognized the Balladur government. [passage omitted] So I conclude by telling you that this is a non-problem, and I do not consider it as such.

[Reporter] So you do not feel isolated on the international scene?

[Birindwa] Isolation is a big word. If I were isolated you would not be interviewing me. If I were isolated, Zaire would be empty. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] You have been in opposition long enough to know that there is a man called Etienne Tshisekedi who has also formed a government. How do you consider this, and what are relations between you?

[Birindwa] I would like you to underline this word, if you are in the written media, and if you are in the broadcast media I would like you to repeat it three times. Every journalist, be he Zairean or foreign, who speaks of two governments in my country, I take note that he has insulted Zaire. There is no country in the world where you can have two governments. I would like to add: Etienne Tshisekedi has been a colleague of great ability for many years. But there is no country in the world where one son of the land alone has everything. Look at the list of prime ministers who have gone before me; his photo is there twice. It had been taken down, I put it back, because I believe it to be his right to be there. [passage omitted] There is no country in the world where a prime minister can be prime minister if he has not been named in one way or another by the head of state. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] There is much talk in the press of the resignation of your government ...

[Birindwa, interrupting] Well, I must tell you once again, I am a man who likes information. Thank you for the information. [passage omitted] I have promised to administer the transition in this country to take my people to elections, via a constitutional referendum. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] This referendum, is the date still fixed for 30 July?

[Birindwa] [passage omitted] When you ask me, if we are keeping the date of 30 July, I like dialogue, I have opened the doors wide open to my friends of the High Council of the Republic, to my friends in parliament, to my friends in all the political parties. [passage omitted] If tomorrow, after a meeting, because I am very open to dialogue, the others tell me, give us a little more time, then that poses no problem with me. [passage omitted]

I am open to extending the time, but not beyond a month beyond what I have suggested. I would like to add something about the elections: On whatever date we hold the referendum, the people must have elections within three months, so that we can finish with this transition

period, so that I can leave this temporary chair, and so that I can tell the one who wins these elections: Sir, good luck. If need be, I will ask for leave, and I think it will be deserved, even in Saint Tropez.

[Reporter] Mr. Birindwa, at the moment, Zaire is going through a serious refugee crisis with the Kasaians in Shaba. What is your government doing to solve this problem at the moment?

[Birindwa] [passage omitted] We have sent several missions to Kasai Oriental. We do not deny that some of our brothers from Shaba made mistakes, but there were also mistakes committed by some of our Kasaian brothers. [passage omitted] The problem has been politicized, because after the victory of my colleague Tshisekedi, there were excesses. One can celebrate, but there were excesses, where it was thought one could say: Now we can change, we will now dominate the Katangese, and this created a little excess which was not controlled. What happened? Out of 1 million or so Kasaians living in Katanga, there are people who have reached the fifth generation. Where are you going to send these refugees? [passage omitted] How do you expect to tell someone who is a fifth generation refugee to go back to his village? He has no village because he does not know his village. [passage omitted]

Our problem is that we need enormous sums of money to help these people leave of their own free will, comfortably, in other words we have to pay for railroad cars, locomotives, we have to give them a minimum so that they can arrive well; but the most important is the welcome on the other side. [passage omitted] We have to be able to find tents, give them food, medicine, and begin to build. [passage omitted] So I wish you would not

talk about refugees because these are people who have chosen freely, instead of staying in Shaba, to return to Kasai. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Why then have you refused the UN committee?

[Birindwa] The word refused is not appropriate. I told you that, first, we are an independent country, we are no longer in 1885, when you could take a map in Berlin and carve up Africa at random. When you come to an independent country, you do not write to the head of state to tell him: on such a date, a delegation of so many people will come, this is its program. Show some politeness. Why not write to the head of state to say: We would like to send a mission, do you accept this mission's visit.

Second, why this mission, when I tell you that I know what my requirements are? My problem is that these gentlemen tell me, Mr. Birindwa, send us your needs, we will help you. We know our needs. You do not need to send someone a professor when his diploma is hung up on the wall. What we want is that people should know that we need so many million to deal with such a problem. I do not like the word humanitarian. I do not like it at all.

[Reporter] But why did you ban us journalists from going on location to film the situation? Do you have something to hide?

[Birindwa] I was waiting for this question. I am not interested in the filming. [passage omitted] You do not need to shoot film for people to become sensitive to the problem. People know what is going on, as I told you, because we know ourselves. We do not want filming which can be turned into a propaganda tool. [passage omitted]

Djibouti

Decree Temporarily Closes Borders With Somalia, Ethiopia

EA2606214593 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] From midnight tonight to 0600 tomorrow, Djibouti's common borders with Ethiopia and Somalia will be closed. The decision to close the borders was contained in the decree issued this morning by the presidency following a proposal by the Ministry of Interior and Regional Administration.

The decree also bans movement of dhows during the celebrations between 26 and 28 June. This move was necessitated by the fact that the Republic is tonight beginning celebrations to mark the 16th anniversary of independence.

Ethiopia

Envoy Views Somalia Aid Operation, Eritrea, Iran Relations

NC2706121993 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 10 Jun 93 p 3

["Exclusive" interview with Ethiopian Ambassador Muhammad Hasan Kahin in Tehran—date not given]

[Text] [RESALAT] Since 40 percent of the Ethiopian people are Muslims, do they have a role in running the country?

[Kahin] Yes, Muslims do play a role in running the country. They are included in the Cabinet and diplomatic missions, despite the Ethiopian Government being secular. Before the dictatorial regime was toppled, the Muslims had no role. Since the interim government took over, the Muslims have achieved equal rights along with everyone else in the country. They now coexist harmoniously and peacefully with the Christians and we even have Muslim ministers in the government.

[RESALAT] Are some African countries, including Ethiopia, assisting the rebels in south Sudan? Can you confirm this?

[Kahin] What you are talking about happened before the interim government took power. The two countries have enjoyed cordial relations since the establishment of the interim government. We live amicably, with good neighborliness and nonintervention in one another's affairs, based on our foreign policy charter.

[RESALAT] Recently, a peace conference was convened in Addis Ababa; it was not very successful. Now the peace process has again been endangered in Somalia. Who do you blame for the conference's failure?

[Kahin] Do you know that the interim government of President Zenawi is the only one in favor of peace with

its neighbors? We do not want rival factions in Somalia to fight. We know the taste of civil war, hence Ethiopia supports no particular group except the regional peace committee in the East African region.

Since we are on the path to reconciliation, we do not wish to comment on this. We want all the groups to unite. I don't want to comment or side with any particular group.

[RESALAT] Since most African countries are transforming their systems of government from military dictatorships to civilian democratic bodies, will Ethiopia do the same?

[Kahin] We are in the throes of the democratization of our country. We have invited foreign and domestic investors to invest in the economic reconstruction of our country and to repair the devastation of war.

Today, we have an economy that provides greater freedom in the economic field and in investment. We are changing our economy from a centralized one to a market economy, because the interim government's main objective is to revive Ethiopia's war-ravaged economy.

[RESALAT] How do you view the presence of foreign forces in Somalia?

[Kahin] They have completed their assignment and the UN forces have replaced them.

[RESALAT] The U.S. forces have decided to stay there for two months.

[Kahin] As far as Somalia is concerned, Ethiopia knows its situation, its problems, and the suffering of the people. Groups of Somalis are being killed for no particular reason. We support every political effort to help Somalia. But Somalia should solve its own internal problems and there should be no foreign intervention.

We see that when humanitarian assistance is sent to Somalia, and it is quite considerable, it does not reach the people, but is seized by armed men. (To ensure that this assistance reaches the people, a foreign presence is necessary.)

[RESALAT] Don't you think the presence of foreign forces in the sensitive region of the Horn of Africa is dangerous? Haven't you thought these aid operations may be a pretext for them to remain in the region?

[Kahin] No, I don't think so. If they remain here, they will do so under the aegis of the United Nations. I perceive no danger.

[RESALAT] What do you think about Eritrea's independence and its role in the region?

[Kahin] We were the first country to officially recognize Eritrea's independent and autonomous government. We share much with Eritreans. Our culture is the same and we are linked socially. We are all members of one family,

politically and economically, in the Horn of Africa. We have very healthy and harmonious bilateral relations.

[RESALAT] How do you view relations between Iran and Ethiopia?

[Kahin] Both countries attach great importance to broadening and improving mutual relations, so we have opened an embassy in Tehran and sent high-level delegations, including one led by our prime minister. Memorandums were signed on mutual cooperation, which shows our historical bilateral ties and that expanding and consolidating these relations is very important for both countries.

Kenya

President Departs for OAU Summit 27 Jun

EA2706130093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi left Nairobi today for a four-day visit to Cairo, Egypt, to attend the 29th OAU assembly of heads of state and government. The plane carrying the president jetted off from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly after noon. [passage omitted]

President Moi Chairs KANU Executive Committee Meeting

EA2506113593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today chaired the KANU [Kenya African National Union] National Executive Committee meeting at the party's headquarters at the Kenyatta International Conference Center, Nairobi. On arrival President Moi, who is also the president of the ruling party, KANU, was met by the vice president, Professor George Saitoti, and other national party officials.

Tanker in Mombasa Harbor in Danger of Spilling

AB2506164493 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Mombasa, Kenya, June 25 (AFP)—A Liberian oil tanker carrying 80,000 tonnes of crude oil from Saudi Arabia ran aground on a sand bank off Mombasa harbour's entry channel early on Friday, heightening fears of an imminent oil spill.

The ship, the MV Sunneta, owned by Shell International petroleum company, was being guided into the port at 6:45 a.m. (0345 GMT) when the mishap occurred.

Port sources suspect human error by the ship's captain who, they said, could have misjudged the influence of the strong south western current.

"There could be massive oil spillage should a possible crack on the vessel widen before the operation starts," a port source who requested anonymity said.

But the ship's captain, interviewed on ship-to-shore radio, declined to state the cause of the accident. He said he was hopeful the salvage operation would be a success.

He said that up to now, there was no water seepage into the vessel, because it had not been disturbed from the sand bank.

The port's Kilindini harbour was closed temporarily as a result of the mishap, as all the five tugs were marshalled to hold the 87,000-tonne vessel and prevent it from drifting back into the high seas.

Salvage operations were expected to start at 8:00 p.m. (1700 GMT) during high tide.

Kenya's Merchant Shipping Superintendent Captain John Odhach said he had already instituted investigations on the cause of the grounding of the vessel in line with the country's Maritime Act.

Somalia

Aidid Supporters' Threaten To Kill U.S. Personnel

AB2606105593 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 26 Jun 93

[By Lawrence Bartlett]

[Text] Mogadishu, June 26 (AFP)—Supporters of fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid threatened Saturday to kill hundreds of U.S. soldiers and civilians, hours after an American ship was attacked in Mogadishu port.

General Aidid's supporters said in a leaflet circulated here that unless United Nations peacekeepers in Somalia called off their hunt for Aidid they would kill "1,500 soldiers or civilians from America inside or outside the country in a wave of martyrdom never experienced in the world."

The leaflet was addressed to "the warlord Mr. Howe"—a reference to Jonathan Howe, the UN special representative in Somalia. Howe ordered Aidid's arrest after his militiamen were held responsible for killing 24 Pakistani peacekeepers in Mogadishu on June 5, and some UN officials saw the leaflet as a response to their own posters offering a reward for his capture.

The killing of the peacekeepers triggered a wave of retaliatory air raids and a ground attack by UN forces against Aidid's headquarters and weapons depots.

The leaflet was signed by the "Muslim Brotherhood," but observers here suggested the term was used loosely rather than to indicate a specific fundamentalist organisation.

Earlier Saturday, the captain of an unarmed U.S. fuel tanker here to supply American forces serving under the United Nations described how his ship came close to going up in flames when three shells slammed into it as it was unloading in Mogadishu port on Friday.

Captain John Withers of the American Osprey, part of the U.S. Navy's Sealift Command, said one of the shells smashed through the hull's inch-thick (2.5 centimeter) steel into a tank holding some of the cargo of more than 100,000 barrels of diesel fuel. "If it had hit a gasoline tank nearby there would have been a deep water port here now," said Withers. He said several members of the 36-man crew were on deck when the first shell hit and "everybody went running for cover."

Three more shells—possibly rocket-propelled grenades—were fired, two of which struck the ship and exploded harmlessly while one missed. None of the crew was injured.

Withers said he thought the attack was launched from a cathedral about a half-mile (about a kilometer) away across Mogadishu bay, near the "green line" dividing the territory of rival warlords in northern and southern Mogadishu.

The tanker spewed fuel from the ruptured tank for about 30 minutes before emergency repairs were carried out, and it was continuing to offload its cargo Saturday. The captain said he did not plan to move the ship until the job was done, "otherwise you've told the Somalis they've won."

Belgian Troops Seize Warlord Mortar Shells

BR2506105093 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Jun 93 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Belgian Troops Seize 3,000 Mortar Shells"]

[Text] Belgian troops in Somalia discovered an ammunition dump where 3,017 mortar shells had been stockpiled. The dump belonged to Commander Morgan, the warlord who controls the city of Kismaayo. The ammunition was seized and destroyed. To their surprise, after having been told of the existence of the dump in Doodley (180 km northwest of Kismaayo), the Belgians found six-kilogram shells which had already been discovered in another camp of Morgan's followers.

On a different note, the peace conference for southern Somalia opened on Wednesday afternoon in Kismaayo, after being postponed several times. Under the aegis of the United Nations, which provided transportation by helicopter, tens of representatives of the various factions were gathered to try to reach a pacific settlement in the region.

Ali Mahdi Addresses People on Independence Day

EA2606213593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] President Ali Mahdi Mohamed has sent greetings and congratulations to the Somali people, wherever they may be, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the hoisting of the Somali flag for the first time on 26 June. The president said that the occasion was of great importance and significance to the Somali people. He praised those strugglers who sacrificed their lives and material for the attainment of independence. He prayed to God to give eternal peace to the souls of those who had died and urged those still alive to safeguard the Somali people's unity and coexistence.

Speaking of the UN Operation in Somalia-II [UNO-SOM-II], Mr. Ali Mahdi said that their tasks included humanitarian assistance, peace maintenance, and rebuilding Somalia so that the Somali people could once more stand on their own two feet and overcome the problems created by the civil wars in the country. Mr. Ali Mahdi told the Somali people to avail themselves of the golden opportunity provided to them by the international community and urged them to work hand-in-hand with and support UNOSOM-II with the maintenance of peace, distribution of relief food, national reconciliation, rebuilding of the country, and resettlement of the Somali people.

The president said there were a few groups with vested interests which totally disregard the public interest and this results in death, injury, destruction, and displacement. The president appealed to the Somali people to distinguish between facts and falsehoods and to watch out for a repeat of such mistakes. In conclusion, the president wished the Somali people many happy returns and prosperity.

Southern Conference of Warlords Facing Difficulties

AB2606111293 Paris AFP in English 0410 GMT 26 Jun 93

[By Lawrence Bartlett]

[Text] Kismaayo, Somalia, June 26 (AFP)—While United Nations troops traded shots with gunmen in the Somali capital Friday, a frazzled UN official was trying to keep a conference of warring clans from falling apart in the volatile southern town of Kismaayo.

The action in both locations reflected the difficulties the huge UN Operation [in Somalia] (UNOSOM) are working under in this ravaged country, where some of its tactics have come in for harsh criticism.

In Kismaayo, Mark Walsh, local UNOSOM zone director, was hosting some 160 clan elders under tents in a battered hanger at the town's airport as they began the second phase of a peace conference.

"It's been agonising getting this far and we haven't really started," he told AFP as Belgian troops in tanks and sandbag bunkers guarded the airfield. "But we are closer to some kind of constructive settlement than we have ever been."

The first phase of the conference, which brings together elders and intellectuals rather than political and military leaders, ended in Mogadishu on June 3 with a ringing commitment to peace and reconciliation in the region around Kismaayo, known as Jubbada Hoose. It is an area hit by particularly brutal fighting during clan-based warfare, and a successful conference would have a significant impact on the rest of the strife-torn country.

One of the delegates, Omar Mohallim, 68, ambassador to the United States from 1961 to 1966, said the conference was "a very big step forward towards the creation of peace in our region. Our country is sick and now it is beginning its recovery."

A representative from the other side, Mohamed Adshir Musse, 67, head of the national police force from 1960 to 1969 and jailed for 12 years under former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, said he hoped the conference would "set a good example to the rest of Somalia."

While both men pointed to the significance of giving a voice to Somalis other than militia leaders, enough procedural wrangling was going on to leave Walsh looking a very worried man.

In Mogadishu, meanwhile, UNOSOM was hunting one of the main warlords, Mohamed Farah Aidid, whose militiamen are blamed for the killing of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers on June 5.

A reward of an unspecified amount has been offered for his capture in slightly bizarre Wild West-style "Wanted" posters and leaflets dropped from helicopters. Perhaps the style was inescapable in this lawless town where UNOSOM troops were twice shot at in broad daylight on Friday.

But UNOSOM, the de facto authority in Somalia with 18,000 peacekeepers from 26 countries under its command, has come in for some stinging criticism. It has been accused of everything from insensitivity to the overriding clan loyalties of Somalis to losing control of its troops when Pakistani soldiers killed some 20 Somali demonstrators on June 13.

In reply, the U.S. Liaison Office issued a statement that UN forces had been confronted in Somalia with actions "alien to the customs and mores of their home cultures, international law, and the Geneva Convention."

International law is another sticky area for this unprecedented operation by the world body. UNOSOM has admitted to having detained more than 50 Somalis, who are being held without trial in a country without courts. And a team of UN lawyers was flown in this week to advise on how and where Aidid could be tried if captured.

But one thing all UNOSOM's critics will grant is that its job is not an easy one in a country driven by hatred and destroyed by war and famine, which have killed some 350,000 people.

Somaliland Leader Criticizes U.S., Calls Aidid 'Hero'

*AB2506183793 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 24 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While mayhem and insecurity still lurk just below the surface in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, with UN forces still searching for faction leader General Aidid, the northern territory of Somaliland has been keeping itself aloof, perhaps to protect its own fragile self-declared independence two years ago after the fall of Siad Barre. Somaliland's ruling party, the Somali National Movement, SNM, was closely allied with Aidid during the war against Siad Barre. Its chairman and former president of Somaliland, Abdirahman Tur, is in London, and Robin White asked him how he saw the UN's treatment of Gen. Aidid.

[Begin recording] [Tur] Well, Aidid was a good friend, because he was with us in the bush when we were liberating the country and we had a joint plan that he liberate the south, including Mogadishu, and we liberate the north. And, this was a condition between Aidid and our people, and I know Aidid personally. I think he is a very honest man. He is straightforward. He may be uncompromising, but I am really surprised that Americans are now hunting him down simply because he opposed some of their policies, and I think it is wrong. We do not approve of it, and I do not think that they will succeed in bringing about peace and stability in the south as long as they are pursuing this policy.

[White] You say that is what you think, but what about all the people in Somaliland? Do they think the same?

[Tur] Most of the people in Somaliland know Aidid and they like him, and they don't like the way Admiral Howe is behaving. I think (?in his statements and acts) he is behaving as though he is a colonial governor in Mogadishu. That is why we in the north—and I was there in the past two years—we did not encourage foreign troops to come to Somaliland. We have managed to settle all our affairs and when asked to allow or to accept UN troops we said they could come only on our conditions, which was to help us with reconstruction, medical (?costs); perhaps, help us with education and [words indistinct] food that has been provided by the world community, which was not forthcoming, and so far no foreign troops have come to Somaliland. We have been very lucky, and if they were to behave the way they are doing in Mogadishu—thank God, they have not come and they will not come. [Word indistinct]....

[White, interrupting] Tell me, tell me: If Aidid were to arrive in Somaliland now....

[Tur, interrupting] He would be a hero.

[White] Would he be welcomed?

[Tur] He would be a hero, I can assure you. We cannot agree to let (?you) aggress our brother. We would like him very much.

[White] And if the UN or the Americans asked for him to be handed over, what would you do?

[Tur] We would not do it. We would not hand him over. Our troops will be with him. [end recording]

Uganda

Finance Minister Presents 1993-1994 Budget

EA2506205993 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] The minister for finance and economic planning, Mr. Mayanja Nkangi, has presented the 1993-94 national budget in which he announced that the government is adding police, the auditor general's office, the judiciary, and the inspector general of government department on its list of priority areas of spending. In the past financial year, priority areas included primary schools, primary health care, feeder roads and agricultural research.

He announced that the government intends to spend 430 billion shillings on the current expenditure and to raise revenue of more than 380 billion shillings. Development expenditure will total more than 400 billion shillings. Regarding taxation measures, the minister announced that maximum graduated tax is going to be increased from 40,000 to 80,000 shillings per person and will be shared between the district administration and the central government. But people will be allowed to pay tax in installments.

He also announced plans to carry out an evaluation exercise of all urban projects. The lottery board is also to be resumed. Taxpayers are to receive identification numbers. Mr. Mayanja Nkangi said the problem in our economy is lack of positive tax culture. He also condemned corruption among some tax collectors and taxpayers but he declared: We shall not lament them, we shall fight them. He stressed that we cannot continue to have this anymore.

Commenting on the budget speech, President Museveni who presided over the meeting, thanked the minister of finance and economic planning, Mr. Mayanja Nkangi, and his staff for helping the country to control inflation. On taxation, Mr. Museveni reiterated that one of the [sources of] confusion in Uganda, possibly other African countries, is the failure to notice the linkage between services and development. He was critical of the attitude that taxpayers in foreign lands should look after our lives. He said people in our country must understand that paying taxes is a must because taxes are the lifeblood of development and independence. The meeting later adjourned until 6th July.

Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed With UK

EA2506112693 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 24 Jun 93

[Text] Uganda and Britain have signed an agreement for the rescheduling of a debt of 7.5 million pounds sterling which Uganda owes to the British Export Credit Guarantee Department. The agreement was signed in Kampala today [24 June] by the minister of finance and economic planning, Mr. Mayanja Nkangi, and the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr. Charles Cullimore.

The agreement enables Uganda pay, in installments, 50 percent of her commercial debt after the Paris Club wrote off 50 percent of the debt before 1991. The British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr. Charles Cullimore said the British Government is committed to enable Uganda reduce her external debt burden to promote economic stability.

De Klerk Assures Government 'in Control' at Trade Center

*MB2506111993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036
GMT 25 Jun 93*

[Text] Cape Town June 25 SAPA—The bitter fruits of inciting statements made by prominent spokesmen of the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] were now being reaped, State President F. W. de Klerk said on Friday.

"It is the duty of the CP leadership to ensure its followers are properly disciplined," he said when interviewed for reaction to the right-wing armed seizure of World Trade Centre multiparty negotiations venue on Friday morning.

Giving the assurance that the government was in control of the situation, Mr de Klerk appealed to all political leaders to act responsibly and not to make further inciting statements.

"There is a grave danger of racial conflict at grassroots level. We must all make a contribution to prevent further conflict. No organisation should take the law into its own hands. That would be looking for further trouble."

Mr de Klerk said the law would take its course and prosecutions would follow.

"The law is not being applied differently to deal with white South Africans involved in mass action. I want to give the assurance that the law will be applied in a just and equitable manner."

He said he had been immediately informed of the occurrence at the World Trade Centre and, together with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and commissioner of the South African Police General Johan van der Merwe, had been "kept informed minute by minute".

The SAP [South African Police] was acting in the same manner as it did in the risky situation after the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani, to prevent the flowing of blood and to bring calm to the situation.

De Klerk Defends Police Handling of Occupation

*MB2506181893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758
GMT 25 Jun 93*

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Pretoria June 25 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk has requested Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to investigate the rightwing occupation of the multiparty negotiations venue outside Johannesburg on Friday.

Speaking at a news conference at the state guest house in Waterkloof, Pretoria, he said:

"I think it will be good if the actual facts are properly investigated because allegations are made of police negligence, and it will be in the interests of the country if we get the true facts, so that we can judge them."

He condemned the rightwing violence as a "despicable occurrence", and said rightwingers responsible would be arrested and charged. Arrests could be effected as soon as tonight (Friday), he said.

Asked what action he considered taking against the rightwing organisations involved, he said the government did not take action against political movements.

Mr de Klerk strongly defended the police handling of the events, saying a strong-arm approach would have led to bloodshed.

He said police had acted no differently that they did when faced by leftwing violence as was the case at the funeral of assassinated South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani.

"I reject the accusation that police act differently when blacks are involved." Mr de Klerk also rejected the accusation that the government was not in control of the police.

"The government is in full control of its security forces."

Mr de Klerk said the government had the full co-operation of the security forces' top structures. He added he had been briefed by seven generals on Friday afternoon and was given full assurance of their loyalty to the state.

On joint control over the security forces, the state president said this would politicise it. Mistakes made by the police did not mean they were uncontrolled. "There is nothing wrong with the control of the police."

Referring to the African National Congress' demand for joint control he said: "How can a party that can't control (ANC Youth League leader) Peter Mokaba think that they will be better than us in controlling the police?"

Mr de Klerk said police had in terms of their experiences taken well thought through precautionary steps. However rightwingers had broken undertakings given, and had stormed the building in an apparently well thought through action plan.

Mr de Klerk called on the Conservative Party [CP], in the light of Friday's events to take a clear stand on its position. "I think their cause was damaged today."

Mr de Klerk labelled the CP an irresponsible party and warned that no party could be allowed to hold the country to ransom through unattainable demands. "The party which caused violence because its demands are not adhered to, but doesn't even have a proposal to concretise its demands, is an irresponsible party."

He stressed that the negotiation process would have to produce agreements which could be supported by the

majority of moderate South Africans and which could offer them security and opportunities.

"More than ever before we need a win-situation in negotiations, because if we get a win-lose situation then the risk of escalating violence will become a very, very real risk. If there is a feeling that we will move into another form of domination, there cannot be peace in this country."

He said only if agreements supported by the majority of moderates were reached, could the growth of the radical left and right be stopped.

—Mr de Klerk said he was considering postponing his departure on Sunday to the United States where he is due to receive a Liberty Medal together with ANC President Nelson Mandela from us President Bill Clinton on July 4.

He said a decision in this regard would be made within the next 24 hours but that in the light of multiparty negotiations having resumed, it was not impossible that he could stick to his programme.

Mandela Criticizes Security Forces, Expects 'Firm Action'

MB2506163393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—Thursday, July 1, will be a national day of action in the defence of democracy, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela announced at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Friday night.

"The rightwing and its territory must be exposed and isolated," Mr Mandela said at a news conference after he had surveyed the damage caused during the armed occupation of the multiparty negotiations centre. "This is the only way of defending democracy."

Mr Mandela called on all South Africans, including those in the business sector and churches, "to join us in nationwide demonstrations" on Thursday.

The ANC leader said he had spoken at least three times with State President F W de Klerk on Friday about the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) [Afrikaner National Front] attack on the World Trade Centre. Mr de Klerk had assured him that the arrests of rightwingers involved in the attack "will start tonight".

Mr Mandela said he had insisted on the arrest of the leaders of the protest in his conversations with Mr de Klerk, but this had not been done.

There was "no useful purpose" served by arresting junior people involved in the attack, Mr Mandela said. "Our attitude to the government is going to be determined by the standing of the people arrested."

"The image of a government which is a lame duck is very difficult to avoid," Mr Mandela said the government had

failed to take pre-emptive action and they had also not acted against the perpetrators of the attack.

"The aim of the rightwing is to derail talks and prepare for a civil war. That we cannot allow," he said.

Mr Mandela was flanked at the press conference by a host of senior ANC and South African Communist Party [SACP] officials, including ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa, SACP National Chairman Joe Slovo and ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu.

Mr Mandela reiterated a previous ANC demand that Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel resign. "Once again Hernus Kriel has shown his inability to control violence," he said. "In the circumstances we demand his resignation."

It was clear that the security forces had prior knowledge of the planned action by the AVF, Mr Mandela said. "There were public statements of what they planned to do."

Mr Mandela accused the security forces of doing nothing to protect lives and property at the World Trade Centre.

He criticised the Conservative Party and its leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, a co-leader at the demonstration, for their involvement in the action. He said it was of "serious concern" that a participant in the negotiation process had resorted to such action.

"Their demands are being considered by the 25 (other) participants involved and their duty is to press their demands and persuade other parties," Mr Mandela said the ANC was on record as saying, and as recently as June 16, "that we are sympathetic to the demand of the rightwing of self-determination".

Mr Mandela said the final confirmation by the negotiation process of the tentative April 27 next year election date "cannot wait any longer". "It is a decision that must be taken in the interest of peace in the country. We must have a firm election date."

The urgent need for multiparty control over the democracy process in the country had to be accelerated, Mr Mandela said. He mentioned particularly joint control of security forces.

Calling on all South Africans to stand up in the defence of democracy, Mr Mandela said: "Everybody now requires to stand up and be counted and play an active role in the defence of democracy." "The anti-democratic forces in this country must be completely isolated."

Mr Mandela made a special appeal to "decent Afrikaners" to repudiate Friday's rightwing action. "The future of this country is not through violence but discussion with fellow South Africans." "It will be a great pity if influential Afrikaners don't raise their voice."

Asked whether the rightwing had become stronger, Mr Mandela said he did not think so. "If all the peace forces

in this country including Afrikaners...stand up and condemn this action, the rightwing will be exposed."

He accused the rightwing of trying to scupper the country's first non-racial elections.

Mr Mandela said a "wait-and-see" attitude should be adopted concerning his scheduled visit to the United States where together with Mr de Klerk he is supposed to receive a "Liberty Medal".

The ANC would watch "very carefully" the actions of the government to Friday's violent attack at the World Trade Centre. "We expect firm action from Mr de Klerk."

Mandela Discusses Occupation, Negotiations, PAC

MB2706201093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Interview with African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela by South African Broadcasting Corporation announcer Freek Robinson in Mandela's Johannesburg office on 26 June; from the "Agenda" program—recorded; first paragraph introduction by SABC announcer Penny Smythe]

[Text] Issues dominating news headlines this past week centered around the meeting between the leaders of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party, as well as Friday's [25 June] rightwing occupation of the multiparty negotiation forum at the World Trade Center. These are two of the issues Agenda put to ANC President Nelson Mandela before his departure last night for Cairo to attend the OAU summit. Yesterday afternoon Freek Robinson interviewed Mr. Mandela in his office in Johannesburg.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, thank you for the opportunity to speak to you again.

[Mandela] You are welcome.

[Robinson] May I start by referring to the events on Friday at the World Trade Center. Some people say that the rightwing in South Africa are actually the people who are posing the greatest threat to this country. Would you agree with that or not?

[Mandela] I think that the rightwing, the ultra rightwing, from the point of view of their lack of responsibility, can do a great deal of harm to the peace process. But we must distinguish between the rightwing and the majority of the Afrikaner community in this country. I believe that more than 90 percent of the Afrikaners in this country are decent people who would like peace and who would like to resolve problems with their blood brothers in order to build a new country, and when you look at the matter from that angle, the rightwing is a small minority.

[Robinson] Even the Conservative Party [CP] has at times referred to the possibility of violence breaking out

if their demand for a own homeland will not be satisfied. Isn't it in the interest of peace, therefore, in the country—I'm just posing this as a hypothesis—that they should be given that homeland so that peace can eventually be established.

[Mandela] Well, we are prepared to discuss demands with all political parties in this country, including the Conservative Party. What they should do is to bring that demand to the negotiating forum. We are well aware of the concerns and the fears of the minority groups in this country, and as far as is possible to address such demands we are prepared to do so, but we are not prepared to bring about a solution, or so-called solution, which is going to create more problems than it is going to solve.

I have had discussions with the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union], of Mr. Andries Beyers, and I have made a proposal to him which I believe that if he ... if they addressed it seriously, we might be able to solve this matter, and a ... but any suggestion that people can use force and coercion in order to make us agree to a demand, that is not going to work, especially because, as I have said, I don't regard the right—the ultra rightwing, the Conservative Party, the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], as the representative of the Afrikaner community in this country. But nevertheless we are prepared to address that question with them provided they bring it to the forum or in bilateral discussions with us.

[Robinson] How far are you prepared to accommodate them? What is the absolute bottom line? Will you be prepared to consider a own, free, independent homeland for Afrikaners?

[Mandela] We have got ... [changes thought] We have proclaimed a policy on regional, regionalism, and we are prepared to concede enough powers for that region to exercise some form of self- rule, and we are not prepared to go beyond that.

[Robinson] No free independent homeland? Only a region? Only a federal state?

[Mandela] We cannot dismember, split up South Africa into fragments. We are prepared, on the basis of regional government, to concede certain powers to that region, but we won't go beyond that.

[Robinson] Do you know that is the policy of Mr. Beyers but it's not the policy of the CP. If they come to the point where they say that they are being frustrated, as they are already saying about the World Trade Center on Thursday, when their proposal was rejected— if they come to the point that they say now we are prepared to take up the arms, even then will you not be prepared to consider that option?

[Mandela] What happened yesterday at the World Trade Center has harmed the course of the ultra right because even those people who were prepared to settle with them have now hardened their positions. If the rightwing

thinks that they can use coercion and intimidation to get what they are unable to get through negotiation, they are making a serious mistake. We cannot allow that. We will try and prevail upon everybody, including the ultra rightwing—we will try and prevail upon them that regionalism is the best solution in this country. If there is any particular region which they want to indicate to us, where they can exercise their own right, you know, within a united country, we are prepared to consider that, but an independent country which is not part of South Africa—that we'll never consider. I think that they must be clear on that.

[Robinson] Even if it can lead to violence?

[Mandela] There is no reason why maintaining South Africa as it is, as it has been over the last 80 years—more than 80 years—they have never complained. There is no reason why they should start putting forward this demand now that we are on the verge of this transformation to a democratic South Africa. It is only the demand of people who still want to cling to minority rule. That we will not (?tolerate). It must be understood without boasting that they are part of those forces who wanted to maintain apartheid in this country. We fought and defeated them, and if they are thinking in terms of violence we are ready for that. We would not like to talk along those terms but we are not going to allow anybody to impose his will upon the people of South Africa. They must face the people like all of us. They must take their demands to the people through free and fair elections and abide by that result. If they are not prepared for that then they must themselves be prepared for all the consequences, and all I can tell you, that in my view, in spite of the fact that they are a danger, they are a small minority of the Afrikaner population. They pretend that they represent the Afrikaner people. They are not and I would expect decent Afrikaners in this country to distance themselves from the demands that are being put forward by the ultra rightwing.

We also have a rightwing in the National Party, and that is one of our difficulties. It is because of the rightwing in the National Party which has made it possible for the ultra rightwing to take the action they took yesterday.

[Robinson] You are also accused, Mr. Mandela, yourself of using strong arm tactics with rolling mass action and they are saying that they are just following your example.

[Mandela] If they are following my example, they must then embark on mass action, on rolling mass action. We have no objection to that, but using arms and using armored vehicles to break property, other people's property, that's not the aim of rolling mass action. I think that we have got compliments from a wide variety of observers that the rolling mass action that we have had has, generally speaking, been peaceful.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, I want to come to the question of right and leftwing in parties in a moment. May I just refer to Inkatha and their political demands, also for a federal state. Would you consider that in the same sense

that you will be prepared to consider an Afrikaner federal state, to also consider an Inkatha or Zulu federal state?

[Mandela] If we did so then, of course, this would lead to a proliferation of demands of this nature. You would cease to have a united South Africa as it is at present. We are prepared to discuss the question of what powers should be devolved on regions, and we are prepared to examine that question, realistically and very constructively, so that—because to grant powers, certain powers to regions, is not something novel in the history of this country because we had the provincial system which was the same thing as the regions. They had their own government. They had their own powers and we are prepared to consider that.

[Robinson] But still controlled at the top, and I think the proposals on the table from Inkatha, in particular, are that they would like to see a more independent federal structure than the one that was granted in the past.

[Mandela] Well, as I say, in the context of regionalism, we are prepared to examine such demands and we have made a number of concessions on this question to the extent that we are even prepared to consider regions having some exclusive powers—what those powers will be is a matter that should be discussed.

[Robinson] Moving on to the peace initiative in the country and referring to your meeting with Dr. Buthelezi earlier in the week, I asked him the question on Wednesday [23 June] night, and I want to put that to you as well. How are you going to ensure that those handshakes, those agreements will filter down to absolutely the grassroots level, where the people are in fact killing each other?

[Mandela] These questions are already being debated at grassroots, and there are some areas which are far more advanced than the leadership on the question of resolving differences between the two organizations. Mpumalanga is one of those areas. It is not the only one and we ourselves, in the meetings that we address—certainly, I have done this, I have called upon our members to have discussions with members of Inkatha, to organize games, football matches, and other sports events to ensure that the competition between the two is a very healthy one, which builds rather than destroys, and there has been a very good response to such a message.

[Robinson] Are you sure that the old acrimonies and prejudices can be overcome?

[Mandela] You don't expect that one meeting between two individuals, no matter what positions they hold, will suddenly put an end to violence, but it is a start and we hope that we'll be able to adopt other initiatives which will consolidate what we have begun. You must remember that already there are other initiatives afoot.

We have the meeting of concerned Zulus which are discussing the same question of putting an end to violence with King Zwelethini.

[Robinson] Will you take disciplinary steps against people who do not obey your orders or who do not act in accordance with the agreement that you have made with Inkatha?

[Mandela] We have already done that. I have made a statement on a number of occasions that we are against violence, and if on investigation we find that a member of the ANC has been guilty of violence, we will take strong disciplinary action, and a couple of such actions have been taken.

[Robinson] And the question is also asked, Mr. Mandela: If that is so, why then don't you take disciplinary action against Mr. Peter Mokaba of the Youth League, because it is said that his actions and his words and the songs are also inciting violence?

[Mandela] No, that matter is under discussion and the question of disciplinary action happens where somebody has broken the discipline of the organization and its policy. You don't just come down upon somebody and take disciplinary action without giving him a chance of stating his views, and the question of comrade Peter Mokaba is under discussion.

[Robinson] But it is a fact that you have taken a decision within the ANC that those songs should not be sung?

[Mandela] Absolutely, and that is why the matter is under discussion because we want everybody to comply with that decision.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, I want to give you a personal account on something that really surprised me. In the recent weeks I've spoken to a number of people, people that I would normally consider to be very moderate and people in very responsible positions generally, in society, who are becoming so disillusioned by violence in the country and also by boycotts, consumer boycotts, specifically those in ANC areas where ANC people consider intimidation, and they've told us on camera, they have told us—some of our own reporters—that they consider that to be legitimate political action—that's intimidation. You can understand that there's this fear building up in the white community as a result of this. How will you address this situation?

[Mandela] Well, this is a question which must not be looked at in isolation. The government is also primarily responsible for this attitude because as you will have noticed from yesterday, there is clearly connivance between the security forces and the ultra right, and the rightwing inside the National Party is conniving with the ultra right. In no other country would the police stand by and watch when property is being destroyed by a group of hooligans as happened yesterday. Now that has created problems for ourselves because the breakdown in law and order has, of course, created this frustration on

the part of the masses of the people. To see the security forces themselves being used as the instrument for destroying law and order, this must lead to the views—to the observations that you have made, and nevertheless, in spite of that, we are calling upon our people to restrain themselves, to be disciplined and to be careful about being trapped into the plans of the ultra right, because the ultra-right wants to destabilize the peace process in this country and we must not fall into their trap.

[Robinson] Could I put it to you straight? Are you prepared to here, in public, condemn the actions of ANC leaders or ANC people on the ground who are involved in intimidation?

[Mandela] I condemn the actions of the rightwing in the National Party, the ultra right like the Conservative Party, and the AWB, and those people amongst blacks who are using violence as a political method.

[Robinson] Also within the ANC?

[Mandela] All of them without exception. Wherever I find violence and intrigue being used, I condemn it.

[Robinson] Part of the agreement that you signed with Dr. Buthelezi was, specifically, also about intimidation, so I've put that question because we have proof, our reporters, that that was in fact something that happened in one particular place, but I can name you more. So all I'm asking you is whether you condemn intimidation by your own members as well?

[Mandela] Well, I have made this statement on countless occasions, that if we find a member of the ANC guilty of violence we will discipline him.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, just quickly to refer to the situation within your party. You referred to left and rightwing and the National Party. People are saying that there's also all sorts of disunities within the ANC and there was the proposal that Mr. Mbeki must be the vice president. Is that indicative of some kind of disunity in the party or not?

[Mandela] Well, how can that be disunity. The Youth League is part of the ANC, but nevertheless, an organization which functions on its own and takes decisions. They have taken a decision. They feel that Mr. Mbeki should be appointed ... elected deputy president of the ANC. That's no indication of any factions inside the organization. That happens in the National Party. It happens in all other parties. People canvass for their views. We can consider canvassing for a point of view to be absolutely legitimate, although ... as long as it is no threat to democracy that will be legitimate.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, the question of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. You know in the past week they have first indicated within the negotiating council that they would be prepared to consider signing the peace agreement within that council and then later they refused to do so. What kind, if any, pressures can you put on them to come back into the fold?

[Mandela] Well, they are entitled to their point of view, but we feel that all organizations should sign that document and all that we can do is to talk to them to persuade them to sign.

[Robinson] And if they don't?

[Mandela] Well, if they sign ... [pauses] they don't, it's too bad but we are not going to support any action to expel the PAC from the negotiating forum. In fact, the government now is going to be tested in its bona fides because what the CP [Conservative Party] has done would demand expulsion. If they feel that because the PAC has refused to sign this document it must be expelled they should also now propose the expulsion of the CP. I'm sure they won't do that.

[Robinson] But the CP has signed?

[Mandela] Well, it has signed but it is of course using violence and they are really taking action ... [changes thought] wanting to take action against the PAC because the PAC has said their arms struggle, if they have an arms struggle at all, they have said their arms struggle is going on and that is the main reason why the government feel that they cannot be in the negotiating forum. They must take the same actions against the CP. We, ourselves, don't propose to support any proposal that any political party must be expelled.

[Robinson] Even if they do want to go on with armed action?

[Mandela] Why should we ... what for ... violence is going on in this country. Part of this violence is caused by the state security forces. We haven't said the National Party should be expelled because of that and the government should be expelled. We want an inside forum and we must be consistent.

[Robinson] In the last three minutes or so of this interview, I just want to refer to your foreign visits. You are going to the OAU and then also onwards to the United States. Within the OAU you will know that there's a movement also toward democracy and they are looking at South Africa with very keen eyes, but only in the last week we've had the experience of Nigeria declaring an election null and void. People in this country are worried, and they say what role can you play to persuade your African brothers to start moving in the same direction as we are doing in South Africa?

[Mandela] Well, I don't think South Africa should pass any judgment on any African country because we are facing the same situation in this country. We decided to set up an independent selection board where there will be transparency in setting up an selection panel—where there will be transparency in setting up the new South African Broadcasting Corporation board. That independent selection panel composed of high profile jurists set up a board and submitted the names to Mr. de Klerk. President de Klerk was not prepared to accept the results

of a democratic process and he insisted that the independent panel should revise the list of the members of the new board and seven were knocked off and that is totally unacceptable and it shows that we are dealing with a government that has no democratic culture at all—has no tradition of a democratic culture, and I therefore do not think that South Africa would be entitled to point fingers at Nigeria. However, we regret that the Nigerian Government has annulled the results of the elections which are regarded as having been democratic.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, a last question. In America you are going to meet President Clinton. Many people say that will be the moment when finally you will say sanctions are over.

[Mandela] Well, I don't know what developments will have taken place by the time I meet President Clinton, but if there has to be any delay I blame the South African Government because the legislation which is necessary to define the powers and functions of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has not yet been put to Parliament and until that legislation comes out the TEC will not be installed. And secondly, we have already set a provisional date for elections and we had thought that we would confirmed that by yesterday, but unfortunately we had to postpone the meeting of the forum to next Friday. If that date is confirmed, there would have been progress but still we would not be in a position to announce the lifting of sanctions until the TEC has been installed or until legislation defining the powers and the functions of the TEC has been promulgated, and we are convinced that it will fulfill its role of leveling the playing fields and organizing—preparing for the elections.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela, thank you very much for your time. I wish you well on your trip overseas.

[Mandela] You're welcome.

ANC Demands Joint Control of Security Forces

MB2506160693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 25 Jun 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] demands the immediate joint control of the security forces and the state president to announce "tonight" the mass arrest of those involved in the violent protest at the multiparty negotiations venue. "The police have lost all moral and legal right to be guardians of this country," secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa told the negotiating council on Friday evening.

"The ANC is demanding immediate joint control of the security forces.

"President de Klerk must announce tonight that hundreds and thousands of people have been arrested."

Mr Ramaphosa's remarks followed two hours of impassioned condemnation from council members of the Afrikaner Volksfront protest. An armoured vehicle was driven through the front wall of the World Trade Centre, a number of people were reportedly abused and assaulted and documents were allegedly stolen.

Descriptions of the action ranged from "barbarism" to "an attempted coup d'etat".

Conservative Party [CP] spokesman Tom Langley, who other delegates accused of backing the demonstration, said he too condemned the alleged assaults and the damage to property.

There were reasons behind the violence, however. Media reports which said the CP's demand for a separate state had been "completely" rejected by the council were untrue and projected the perception that these views were "tolerated but not really listened to". "Reports like this contribute to tension and cause despondency," so fuelling the possibilities of the angry action of Friday, he claimed.

The council eventually, however, accepted a resolution "on condemnation and outrage at the violent attack on the negotiating process".

The council resolved to ensure that the negotiating process was not derailed and to accelerate the [words indistinct] the AVF as demonstrated this morning".

It called for an impartial commission of inquiry to urgently examine and report on the events of Friday morning and to make recommendations on future demonstrations at the World Trade Centre.

Prosecution of those guilty of crimes during the demonstration should be ensured.

The CP noted four objections to the resolution including a clause that expressed outrage at the behaviour protest "and the lack of control of a participant in the council...over (the protest organisers) to which it is connected".

Mr Langley also said the CP felt the inquiry should be a judicial one.

Earlier the debate became distinctly personal as the CP's Fanie Jacobs was accused of doing nothing to help a delegate from the Natal Indian Congress even when he saw her being assaulted by protesters. Mr Jacobs denied this. "Looking you in the eye I can say if I had seen this I would have protected you," he said.

His statement was met by jeers from a number of council members.

Kriel: Radical Groups Must Accept Responsibility

MB2506133393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1259 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Cape Town June 25 SAPA—Radical movements from both the right and the left must accept responsibility for what happened at the World Trade Centre, the minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said on Friday.

"During discussion on the police budget vote in Parliament, I warned that the reaction to slogans like "Kill the Farmer, Kill the Boer" and "One Settler, One Bullet" should not be underestimated," he said in an interview with SAA.

"I warned that the uncontrolled stockpiling of arms by radical movements in South Africa can lead to further radical actions.

"What we saw today at the World Trade Centre is a manifestation of radicalism from the right and the left and they must both accept responsibility for what happened."

Reacting to statements by both the CP's [Conservative Party] Mr Fanie Jacobs and the Democratic Party's Mr Peter Soal that the events proved that the government was unable to control the situation and should take the blame, Mr Kriel said: "To apportion blame on the government is passing the buck.

"It's sad to say, but it seems to me as if the right wing radicals have been fast learners, taking their example from the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance."

"We should see this in perspective. I am not here to defend the actions of the right, because what they did cannot be defended.

"These were not the actions of civilised people. However, if we look at the history of mass action that was started by the ANC, when millions of rand damage was caused through their mass action, sit-ins and taking over of public buildings and police stations, then it was to be expected that people would react.

"I also warned during discussion on the police vote about polarisation and radicalism and that actions of political parties and groups can and will lead to radical actions by other groups," Mr Kriel said.

Reacting to statements that no-one would be arrested, Mr Kriel said no politician or anyone else could give anybody an assurance that there would be no prosecutions for breaking the law.

"Remember the APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] situation when I stated that I do not interfere where police prosecute people? I still stand by that viewpoint.

"The South African Police will prosecute people that break the law, whether they are from the left or from the right and for whatever motivation."

Mr Kriel said before the demonstration took place, the commissioner of police had been in contact with General Constand Viljoen, chairman of the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] [as received]. He was given the assurance that it was going to be a peaceful demonstration.

SAP Commissioner To Take 'Necessary Action'

MB2506134993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Cape Town June 25 SAPA—The law would take its full course after the armed invasion of right wingers at the World Trade Centre, the commissioner of the South African Police [SAP], General Johan van der Merwe, said on Friday afternoon.

"In every instance where the law has been transgressed, the SAP will investigate fully and take the necessary action according to the requirements of the law," he said in an interview with SAPA.

General van der Merwe described the events at the World Trade Centre on Friday morning as "an unhappy occurrence."

"During recent times, meetings and demonstrations by right wing groups have taken place in an orderly manner. I was given that assurance by the organisers of this morning's demonstration."

General van der Merwe said he had telephoned General Constand Viljoen, chairman of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front], on Wednesday afternoon and told him that there were rumours that the demonstrators were going to try and enter the premises of the World Trade Centre.

"General Viljoen gave me the assurance that they had received permission to gather outside the centre and there was no intention of going inside except for a delegation of five people to hand over a petition.

"I told him that there was a general ban on the possession of weapons at political gatherings and that with the exception of bona fide security personnel and bodyguards, no persons at the gather would be permitted to carry arms.

"I explained to him that the SAP had made special arrangements for an area outside the centre, where vehicles could be parked, which would be guarded by the police. This was in order for anyone who needed to carry a weapon with him on the way to the demonstration, could leave their weapons in the vehicles.

"I told him that we would act against anyone illegally carrying a weapon."

General van der Merwe said General Viljoen had given him the assurance that only a limited number of bodyguards would be in possession of weapons and that they would wear distinguishable armbands.

"He gave me the assurance that they were having a planning meeting on Wednesday afternoon and he would convey the arrangements.

"We must judge the turn of events against this background."

General van der Merwe said there were sufficient police at the World Trade Centre to control the situation.

"But, one would have needed an army to stop them—and then only using violence—and then you have to consider the consequences.

"There were several armed people among the demonstrators, and if the police had used force, it was likely that it would have been returned and could have resulted in a bloodbath."

AZAPO Urges ANC, PAC To Withdraw From Negotiations

MB2506125993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1224 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO] on Friday called on the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress to immediately withdraw from multiparty negotiations, saying the actions of the rightwing earlier in the day had shown a neutral venue was necessary for democracy talks.

"The events at the World Trade Centre this morning confirm the wisdom of our view that negotiations must take place in a neutral venue, under a neutral chairpersonhood, between... The government on the one hand and the whole of the liberation movement acting for the black oppressed masses on the other hand," said a statement by the organisation's president, Professor Itumeleng Mosala.

Prof Mosala added that "genuine" negotiations could take place, but not through platforms created by the government.

"I would like to call on all black people in particular, and all freedom loving people of our country not to be intimidated by the actions of the extreme right. They are all on the same side with (State President F. W.) de Klerk and other reactionary black forces in the country.

"The platform, which De Klerk has created for negotiations, makes it possible for this morning's events to take place," he concluded.

Afrikaner Front's Viljoen Warns of Further Violence

*MB2506123493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134
GMT 25 Jun 93*

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF] leader General Constand Viljoen on Friday praised right-wing protesters outside the World Trade Centre for what he called their disciplined behaviour shortly after AVF supporters smashed their way through the plate glass entrance to the centre with an armoured security vehicle and forcefully occupied the building. Hundreds of AVF supporters laid siege to the Negotiating Council chamber on the first floor, demanding negotiators recognise the Afrikaner's right to self-determination. At least one newsman was assaulted while several others were threatened during the demonstration. Vehicles and property were also vandalised in the action. In his speech to supporters after they had left the building and gathered outside, Gen Viljoen warned the time might well come to resort to violence if the negotiations process continued on its current course.

CP's Hartzenberg Says Afrikaners Serious About Demands

*MB2506124593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214
GMT 25 Jun 93*

[By Sipke de Vries]

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—Anarchy reigned for more than three hours at the World Trade Centre multiparty negotiations venue on Friday morning when a mob of khaki-clad Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] supporters stormed the building, smashing a armoured vehicle through its plate glass frontage and driving negotiators out of their conference chamber.

The siege started when the right-wing protesters broke through a wall of police guarding the front entrance of the centre at Kempton Park and about 500 AWB "storm-troopers" broke through the heavy, newly-erected steel gate on the perimeter.

Police were unable to contain the crowd of about 2,000 and fell back to the building itself where they tried to form a human barrier in front of the venue's entrance, but it was in vain.

A sand-coloured armoured vehicle, manned by AWB members and closely followed by AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche, smashed through the centre's plate glass frontage and drove up to the escalator in the complex's large foyer.

The situation ran out of control and rightwingers swept through the complex, threatening staff and occupying the negotiating council chamber from where negotiators fled on hearing the uproar.

Police could just stand by and watch powerlessly until the 500-strong mob inside the building left of its own volition at about 11.30am.

Only then were the police able to regain control over the complex.

At a Conservative Party [CP]-led news conference at 1pm at the centre, both CP leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and AVF coordinator General Constand Viljoen conceded: "Everything did not go according to plan."

Dr Hartzenberg said if the protesters had been allowed to present their petition calling for Afrikaner self-determination to the negotiators, nothing would have happened.

"We have been trying to convince the government we are serious in our demands. Our people demand the right to a free nation and to govern our own land within a confederation of states," said the CP leader.

He added that the CP and the AVF would not stand by while the Afrikaners' rights were squandered at the negotiating table.

"It is clear to us it is the plan of the negotiators to subject our nation (to rule by other nations). Therefore, the time had come for stronger action," Dr Hartzenberg added.

Gen Viljoen slammed the violence associated with the protest action.

"It was not our plan to damage property, assault people or use foul language. This poor conduct cannot be condoned," said Gen Viljoen.

Seconds later, Gen Viljoen said: "We apologise for this."

The general told a packed media conference the leaders had tried to stop their supporters streaming into the centre, but "the anger boiled over and mass psychology took over. It surprised us too".

No-one could control a crowd like that, he added.

When asked about the numerous weapons—from rifles to pistols—displayed during the protest, Dr Hartzenberg said their supporters were armed because they came from afar and needed to protect themselves en route to Kempton Park as "people are being killed daily".

In Dr Hartzenberg's words, the protest was "not far from a peaceful demonstration".

Gen Viljoen also denied the organisers of the demonstration had planned to use the armoured vehicle to smash into the centre.

"This was definitely not planned," said the general.

Both the CP leader and Gen Viljoen said they had asked the authorities for an official inquiry as well as a police investigation into Friday's events.

Transkei's Holomisa Proposes Options for Negotiations

MB2506130893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1241 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—The Transkei government's concern about the vulnerability of the negotiations process had been vindicated by the rightwing seige of the World Trade Centre on Friday, the homeland's military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said.

Despite the police's assurances to the public and the negotiators that the rightwing demonstration would be controlled, the contrary had happened, he said.

Gen Holomisa proposed strengthening the current negotiations process by considering the following options:

- the National Party should appoint a new leader, one who did not belong to the Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood];
- an administrator should be appointed for South Africa and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states to work closely with the proposed transitional executive council or the negotiating council; and,
- the active involvement of the international community in the resolution of South Africa's political conflict.

Gen Holomisa said in considering these options one had to understand that although State President F. W. de Klerk, Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hatzenberg, AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche and Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] coordinator Gen Constant Viljoen appeared to belong to different political parties, in essence they all belonged to the Broederbond.

"The Broederbond is where the interests of Afrikaners are discussed, irrespective of one's political affiliations among the Afrikaners".

There was no doubt that the tactics and approach to negotiations adopted by African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer was not going to deliver anything other than blackmailing black organisations, Gen Holomisa he added.

PAC's De Lille on SADF 'Inaction' at Trade Center

MB2506122493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 25 Jun 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—Friday's mayhem at South Africa's peace talks forum has vindicated demands for the mutual cessation of violence and for a

neutral negotiation venue outside the country, according to the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

Pan-Africanist Congress negotiator Patricia de Lille was speaking to the press after a chaotic morning at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre in which a rightwinger drove an armoured vehicle through the plate glass front of the talks centre.

Hundreds more armed Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] and Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] supporters then entered the building.

Negotiations were brought to a halt and a contingent of uniformed AWB men took over the hallowed Negotiating Council chamber, filling the chairs reserved for delegates who fled.

Mrs de Lille said the inaction of the security forces had showed the double standards still in place in South Africa. "If the demonstrators were African people, blood would be flowing by now."

She said delegates had already seated themselves in the Negotiating Council when they heard a loud crash and heard that a truck had been driven straight through the glass wall into the foyer of the centre.

The PAC delegation was forced to seek shelter in the National Party's office.

"We are not safe in this place anymore. We are definitely going to demand a neutral venue," she said.

Two PAC members, Ms Elizabeth Sibeko and Mr Molefe Litheko, were allegedly assaulted by demonstrators but this could not be confirmed.

SACP Labels Right-Wing Attack 'Attempted Coup'

MB2506121893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—The rightwingers' armed seizure of the World Trade Centre on Friday morning was an attempted coup and the perpetrators should be arrested and charged with high treason, the South African Communist Party [SACP] said.

In a statement, the SACP said the majority of South Africans would not stand by if the attempted coup was not crushed and if delegates to multiparty negotiations were harmed.

"For far too long the government has tolerated armed demonstrations by the ultra-right. We also condemn the South African Police's seeming failure to prevent this action."

Once more the police had handled the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] with kid gloves, the statement added.

CP, Democrats Blame Government for Disruptions

MB2506121293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—Both the Conservative Party [CP] and the Democratic Party [DP] have blamed the government for the right wing disruptions of the Negotiating Council session at the World Trade Centre [WTC] on Friday morning, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

DP MP Peter Soal described the events as extremely embarrassing and indicated a breakdown of power in the government. They would have to explain their part in the events, he added.

CP MP and negotiator Fanie Jacobs said in comparison to events in Yugoslavia and northern Ireland, the events at the WTC were very peaceful.

Mr Jacobs said he did not know why the government had not been able to control the situation, adding although the CP formed part of the gathering outside, they had not planned the actions by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members.

The people outside the World Trade Centre had been very angry, and it had been extremely difficult to control thousands of people, he added.

Mr Jacobs said the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging would be expected to pay for damage done to the building.

Meyer, De Villiers Say Attack 'Bordered on Barbarism'

MB2506110693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 25 SAPA—The uncivilised actions, attacks on delegates and other innocent people and damaging of property and cars by right-wingers at the World Trade Centre on Friday bordered on barbarism, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers said.

"The government and National Party is now more determined than ever to proceed and succeed with negotiations. This incident illustrates the danger that radicalists pose to the process of peaceful change," they said in a joint statement.

"The Conservative Party warned yesterday of a civil war. This action at the World Trade Centre illustrates clearly that they have now embarked on a road that can only lead to unlimited hatred and tension. They have started a battle which they cannot win. This incident is not representative of the way Afrikaners feel and act. It is a small minority fringe group trying to exploit the situation to create an image of power.

"These uncivilised actions of attacks on delegates and other innocent people, damaging of property and motor cars, borders on barbarism."

Goldstone To Investigate World Trade Center Violence

MB2606061693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] The government has asked the Goldstone Commission to investigate the events at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park where a protest by rightwingers turned into violence yesterday. State President F.W. de Klerk said the investigation would not affect the police investigation into the violence which followed the storming and occupation of the center by mainly AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members. Mr. de Klerk rejected criticism of the police and said the organizers of the protest should bear responsibility as they had not stuck to their agreements. He said he believed early arrests would be made and that merely the carrying of weapons had been an infringement of the law as Kempton Park fell in an unrest area.

The AWB says that if anyone involved in the violence is arrested, it will be contrary to the promises made by government negotiators that none of the protesters would be detained. The organization said in a statement that it would not apologize for the incident and warned that war and revolution were unavoidable if the principles of international law were infringed. The AWB demanded an immediate meeting between it, the Mine Workers's Union, the Iron and Steel Union, and the state president.

De Klerk Leaves for Austria En Route to U.S.

MB2706153493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 27 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk left South Africa on Saturday night for a trip to Vienna, Austria, and then on to Washington and Philadelphia, a government spokesman has confirmed. Mr. de Klerk said at a press conference in Pretoria on Friday night, following the rightwing occupation of the World Trade Centre where democracy negotiations are taking place, that he would decide "later" whether he would proceed with the trip.

African National Congress President Nelson Mandela left on Saturday night for Cairo to attend the OAU summit after which he would also go to the United States. On July 4, Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela are due to receive the Liberty Bell award in Philadelphia. Both are expected to meet US President Bill Clinton.

Scheduled Mandela Trip To U.S. Still On

MB2606154393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 26 Jun 93

["Trip Advisory" issued by the African National Congress on 26 June on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Excerpt] ANC [African National Congress] President, Cde [Comrade] Nelson Mandela, will be leaving for the OAU meeting in Cairo, and a visit to the USA, today. Cde Mandela's trip will focus on galvanising international support for the negotiating process, and a speedy transition to a full democracy. The length of Cde Mandela's trip will be under constant review pending political developments in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Buthelezi Says IFP To Review Involvement in Cosag

MB2606061793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has announced in Durban that his party's Central Committee will take a decision on its alliance with the Concerned South Africans Group, Cosag, following the events at the World Trade Center. Cosag includes the Conservative Party. Earlier Dr. Buthelezi described the events as tragic, especially since South Africa was in a transitional stage. Dr. Buthelezi said some of his delegates had been insulted, and that some women had been slapped. Speaking at a media

conference in Durban, Dr. Buthelezi, who said he was shocked and appalled at the events, said the law had to take its course in dealing with the leaders of the attack.

Member Denies Plan To Review Membership

MB2606191693 Johannesburg SABA in English 1840 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 26 SABA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Central Committee member Walter Fellgate on Saturday repudiated an SABC Television news report that his party was to take a decision on its alliance with the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] to which the Conservative Party [CP] also belongs.

The CP, along with the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], led Friday's right-wing violent occupation of the World Trade Centre near Kempton Park.

Mr Fellgate said such a decision was not on the agenda for the IFP's Central Committee and Executive meetings.

Angola

UNITA Overruns Government Bases En Route to Luanda

MB2706172193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola says it has overrun large government bases near a hydroelectric dam which supplies power to the capital Luanda. UNITA said its forces had captured an Angolan army command post at Dange-ia-Menha near the Cambambe dam 200 kilometers south east of Luanda. The movement said nine government soldiers had been killed in the pre-dawn attack and that four battalions of government troops had been forced to retreat, abandoning mortar launches, machine guns, and 14,000 liters of fuel. UNITA said that as a result of the capture of Dange-ia-Menha the government had withdrawn its provincial administration from Ndalatando, the capital of the Cuanza Norte Province. The movement also said that it was advancing on Luanda from the north-east and that it had killed 16 government soldiers in two clashes in the Bengo Province.

Government Soldiers Reportedly Fight Alongside FALA

MB2706074793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] At least 150 former People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers are fighting for peace alongside the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in Huila Province. Arao Gaspar, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Huila, reports that these are former FAPLA soldiers do not agree with the policy of tribal genocide perpetrated by Joao de Matos's army. Most of these soldiers are now wearing the renowned 24 January FALA green uniform; their families have been missing following Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's anti-tribal military campaigns initiated in October 1992.

FAPLA Denies Government Uses Toxic Weapons Against UNITA

LD2706204493 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The spokesman of the Angolan chief of staff today denied in Luanda the use of toxic weapons against the National Union for Total Independence of Angola. Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota also denied that Portuguese commandos are fighting alongside the Angolan armed forces in areas where fighting is intense.

Government Troops Reportedly Kill 33 Civilians in Malange

MB2606205093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] carried out a cowardly attack on Cassussina Ward, on the outskirts of Malange, killing 33 civilians and wounding 41 others. According to sources in the area, the attack took place the morning of 22 June when about 200 men belonging to Jose Eduardo dos Santos' organization, and at least five Portuguese mercenaries believed to have been recruited by [Portuguese Prime Minister] Cavaco Silva [as heard], launched a major attack on the ward, alleging the presence of troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the area. All the victims are civilians and they include children and women, three of them pregnant. The attacking troops came from the 3d FAPLA Regiment stationed in Quessua.

Mi-8 Helicopter Crashes 26 Jun Near Viena; 3 Killed

MB2706194893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The Angolan Territorial Administration Ministry has announced that an Mi-8 helicopter, which was on its way to Luanda from Dondo, Cuanza Norte Province, in the service of the ministry, crashed on the outskirts of Viena, yesterday, killing all three crew members, Commander Agostinho Pedro de Barros, pilot; Julio Miguel [words indistinct]; and flight engineer Antonio Francisco Guia Neto. It is believed the accident was caused by a mechanical fault and an inquiry is already underway to find the true cause. The Territorial Administration Ministry has sent its deepest condolences to the bereaved families.

Government Clashes With UNITA Forces in Dondo

MB2706115893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] News agencies have reported violent clashes between Angolan Government troops and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces, with the latter advancing toward Dondo city in southeastern Luanda. Portuguese television has reported that violent clashes are underway in the outskirts of the city. UNITA reported it captured a command post of the government forces about 30 km from the city of Dondo.

FALA Kills 33 FAPLA Soldiers in Cunene Province

MB2506145593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], the Angolan people's armed group, are still

successfully implementing its task of defending the people from the tribal genocide perpetrated by Eduardo dos Santos' organization in Cunene Province. Thus, at dawn, by 0530 hours [0430 GMT] on 23 June, FALA's red berets captured the 27 km marker in clashes which lasted 30 minutes. As they fled in disarray, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party troops left on the ground an 81 mm mortar, four 60 mm mortars, two RPG-7, seven AK-47 weapons, a PKM submachine gun with 220 rounds of ammunition, one RPD, one G-3, four RPG-7 rounds, 40 83 mm grenades. On the occasion, 16 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers were killed and one, named Antonio Amachi, aged 17, son of Amachi and Pulatano, born in Mupa and recruited in Ndjiva, was taken prisoner. Americo Paulino, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel's correspondent in the area, reported that another operation was launched by FALA when a FAPLA group was leaving Chiede. In the clashes, 17 FAPLA soldiers were killed and UNITA forces captured nine AK-47 weapons.

UNITA Continues To Shell Cuito

MB2706110193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] shelling of Cuito, Bie Province today resulted in three deaths and 15 wounded. UNITA's barbarous acts were particularly directed at the Catholic church, according Bie Province Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos:

[Begin dos Santos recording] Shelling has not stopped during the last few days. The enemy's actions against defenseless people have intensified so much that I have just received reports that at 0630 [0530 GMT] this morning [words indistinct] with the intention of carrying out its attacks, the [word indistinct] which they intensely shelled, resulting in the instant death of three Christians, who are also civilians, and 15 wounded. Up to now we don't know the fate of the 15 wounded and certainly some of them will be in a critical condition and this could result in more deaths. [end recording]

[Reporter] This is a very curious situation. UNITA has been saying that the runway at Cuito city airport is inoperative and cannot be used for operations by humanitarian organizations. While the city of Cuito is under the control of government soldiers, how can UNITA [words indistinct]?

[Dos Santos] I believe that the game of words is becoming very repetitive. We say one thing, UNITA says another, but at present [words indistinct] we have to attend to the requests of the people who are in a afflicting situation.

[Announcer] The governor of Bie said UNITA does not control the local airport and added that its actions are characterized by indiscriminate shellings carried out by special soldiers.

[Dos Santos] The Cuito Airport is inside the city. South of the airport, less than 50 meters from the runway, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] army camp is located and the FAA are currently in their barracks. North of the airport is the Cateme ward which, if I am not mistaken, is also 200 meters from the runway. So, the Cuito Airport is within the perimeters of the city, so in other words UNITA has no reasons to say that the runway is inoperative since it is not occupying the airport. Obviously, UNITA has been [word indistinct] it has been shelling the city [word indistinct] but does not occupy any part of Cuito city nor the Cuito commune, which is between seven and eight km from the area they occupy. [end recording]

Government Forces Retake Mona Quimbundo in Lunda Sul

MB2706204993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The Mona Quimbundo Commune in Lunda Sul Province was recently retaken by the government forces. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues, however, to harass people in other areas.

The Mona Quimbundo Commune is situated 55 km from Saurimo and is economically and socially important because cassava, beans, and rice are produced there. The government forces control the situation and the state administration will be established in the commune soon. The Mona Quimbundo residents have been asking for greater assistance, particularly in regard to food and blankets because of the cold weather.

According to the commander of the rapid intervention police in Saurimo, UNITA continues to carry out its actions, particularly against defenseless citizens.

[Begin recording] [Commander] The enemy attacked civilians at (Quelengue) village, 15 km from Saurimo, killing a number of people and kidnapping others, as well as looting property. Our forces are currently in Mona Quimbundo area, 55 km from Saurimo. The enemy continues to carry out minor attacks in the area but the situation is under control.

[Unidentified reporter] Mona Quimbundo was recently retaken by government forces?

[Commander] Mona Quimbundo was retaken about one month ago and our forces are on the ground and there are no problems at the moment. [end recording]

UNITA Says Portuguese Mercenaries Killing Civilians

MB2606080693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] The mercenaries sent to Angola by [Portuguese Prime Minister] Cavaco Silva continue to kill innocent

Angolan civilians in cold blood in the Andrada and Malude diamond mining areas. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Lunda Norte Province reports that more than eight Angolans were killed by Portuguese mercenaries over the last four days, raising to 19 the number of civilians killed in diamond-rich Lunda Norte Province by the Cavaco Silva-Futungo de Belas Palace coalition. Local people have condemned those massacres and asked the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola command in the area to deal harshly with those mercenaries trying to neocolonize Angola.

Prime Minister Visits Cabinda, Addresses Armed Forces

MB2706104893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Marcolino Moco yesterday went on a working visit to Cabinda Province. It was a fact finding mission and the head of the government carried out several activities. Our reporter Isidro Sanhanga reports:

[Begin recording] [Sanhanga] Marcolino Moco has just made his first visit to Cabinda as the head of the government. It was a fact finding mission which included an extensive program on the area's political and socioeconomic issues, during which he also met with Zaire Province government officials who were dislodged from their jurisdiction by the war situation. The prime minister visited about 2,000 people who fled the war in Zaire Province and sought refuge in Cabinda Province.

[Unidentified citizen] We request Your Excellency to totally free the Zaire Province as soon as possible, as well as other provinces which are in the same conditions. [end recording]

The prime minister offered food and clothing to the exiles, and cheered them up with words of encouragement.

[Begin Moco recording] On my tour of Cabinda Province, I took the opportunity to hold a meeting with the Zaire Province government officials to get acquainted with main difficulties you are facing. Obviously, the first difficulty is the fact that you were forced by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] bandits to leave your houses, cities and villages. That is why our first concern was to examine how you could return to your areas as quickly as possible. You already know what the solution is, it is a military solution because those who have caused this situation do not understand any language but the military language. [end recording]

Marcolino Moco held a meeting with the Front Command and visited military personnel of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] to assess the military situation in Cabinda. The head of the government said this is a

difficult time and it is necessary to maintain the combative mood since the enemy only understands the language of weapons.

[Begin Moco recording] Unfortunately some people still believe that we may continue thinking that perhaps next week a peace accord will be signed. Compatriots, I want to tell you that this is an illusion. Savimbi has signalled a long ago that if he is not stopped he will not stop. That is why you, present here, are fulfilling a very important mission, you are a great example, because some soldiers are fleeing from the armed forces. You are an example of the defense of our country, which is the mission of all Angolans, you are an example of the defense of democracy, because no one wants dictatorship any more in our country, we all want freedom. You are an example in the defense of development and progress of the country, because Savimbi's UNITA does not want progress, it merely wants to destroy. Their work is only to kill and destroy everything that is good for the people of Angola. That is why it is better for us to go ahead and defend our country. [end recording].

The prime minister held meetings with Cabinda Province traditional authorities, Catholic Church Bishop Paulino Madeca, and Reverend Agostinho da Silva of the Evangelical Church. The meetings were held behind closed doors, without the presence of the media, but since sensitive issues were discussed, it was not difficult to conclude that the talks focused on a search for solutions [words indistinct] Cabinda issue. The prime minister also held yet another important meeting with the local government, to assess the political and socioeconomic situation of the province. Several government ministers escorted the head of the government in this trip. [passage omitted]

Vatican Reportedly Agrees To Mediate Dispute

MB2806095993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Golo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Jun 93

[Text] The Angolan people in general, particularly those living in Benguela, yesterday saluted the Vatican's acceptance of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] invitation for the Catholic church to actively search for peace in Angola. More than 60 percent of Angolans are Catholic and they have been urging their church to intervene in the dispute.

It should be recalled that over the weekend a delegation led by Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim visited the Vatican to present UNITA's invitation.

ICRC Takes Responsibility for Suspension of Evacuation

MB2506200693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Christopher Harnische, representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] in Angola, said it was the ICRC which took the initiative to

suspend the evacuation of foreigners from Huambo, because of a breakdown in the aircraft which carried the first group of foreigners to Sao Tome and Principe. Harnische told Luanda Radio nacional that the ICRC could resume the operation next week. He did not specify the date. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Joao Miranda today held a meeting with the representatives of African countries accredited to Angola. The meeting centered on the suspension of the evacuation of foreign hostages in Huambo, the suspension of humanitarian assistance to the needy in the country, the visit to Angola by George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and the military situation in the country.

Joao Miranda spoke in particular about reports that George Moose's visit to Angola was aimed at granting military assistance to the government and replacing the troika and the United Nations in the mediation of the Angolan conflict. Joao Miranda said none of these issues was discussed.

[Begin recording] [Miranda] The United States is part of the troika. So, the aim could not be to replace the troika. To replace the United Nations would mean [words indistinct] of the peace process. All of us have been supporting the [words indistinct] of the Bicesse Peace Accords. Accordingly, [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] It was therefore a mere speculation?

[Miranda] Absolutely. [end recording]

On the suspension of the humanitarian assistance to the needy in the country, Joao Miranda said he [words indistinct] and reiterated the stand adopted by his government.

[Begin Miranda recording] We are not setting conditions, but this is the least we can do, because the assistance is aimed at lessening the suffering of the entire Angolan people, particularly civilians. Since the assistance came to lessen the suffering of the Angolan people, it must reach all the Angolan people who need it. As long as there are no guarantees that this food can be distributed simultaneously [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Justice Minister Carries Dos Santos Message to Kohl

MB2806094493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic of Angola, has addressed a message to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The message will be delivered by Justice Minister Paulo Chipilica, who began a working visit to Germany today within the framework of a diplomatic offensive through some European countries. The minister of justice will meet with the Angolan community in Bonn and will hold talks with several German officials.

Margaret Anstee Bids Farewell to Benguela Authorities

MB2506171393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, yesterday went to Benguela Province to bid farewell to provincial government members and the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 personnel stationed in Benguela. Anstee met with Benguela Province Governor Paulo Jorge from whom she received a gift on behalf of local residents. In the meeting, Anstee and Paulo Jorge discussed peace which is more and more distant and measures for the resumption of humanitarian assistance which has been suspended due to National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] inconsistency. Margaret Anstee, who ends her mission in Angola at the end of June, spoke to the media on her arrival in Luanda.

[Begin Anstee in Spanish recording] I am a human being, so I do not have much hope or illusion. I have been working as best as I could and I have always expected to achieve. However, I have much trust in the Angolan people who have suffered a lot and unfortunately are still suffering. But I believe it will depend on everyone, first of all the Angolans, and the international community as well to find a solution to put an end to this suffering. [end recording]

Prime Minister Lists Economic, Other Transition Measures

MB2606102093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] In Luanda the meeting on Angola's economic situation has wound up. The meeting was attended by experts from various sectors of society, diplomatic corps representatives, and officials with international nongovernmental and financial organizations. The meeting was chaired by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco who read the following conclusions at the close:

[Begin Moco recording] Plans on organizing the economy, currently in a situation of emergency:

- 1.1. A realistic general stabilization strategy must be adopted, planned, and budgeted for;
- 1.2. The capacity to implement those plans must be strengthened and updated as a matter of urgency;
2. Monetary policies and [words indistinct];
 - 2.1. The General State Budget's deficit must be reduced;
 - 2.2. The structure of defense and public spending must be reviewed;
 - 2.3. Budget management and public treasury must be strengthened;
 - 2.4. Monetary control mechanisms must be introduced;

- 2.5. Interest taxes must be altered;
- 2.6. As the central bank, greater autonomy must be granted to the National Bank of Angola;
3. Foreign exchange policy;
 - 3.1. A single but fluctuating foreign exchange rate must be determined by the market;
 - 3.2. Financial intermediaries must regularly sell foreign currency to the public at large;
- [No number 4 as heard] Trade policy and measures to open the economy, including monetary incentives for investment purposes;
- 4.1. Enterprise creation processes must be simplified;
- 4.2. Rules must be adopted which will stimulate competition and protect the consumer;
- 4.3. Elimination of previous import licenses;
5. The labor market and the [word indistinct] pension;
 - 5.1. Job creation measures must be urgently be taken, notably in the productive sector;
 - 5.2. Labor legislation must be reviewed;
 - 5.3. Authorization must be granted regarding [word indistinct] salaries;
 - 5.4. Spending must be increased in the areas of education, professional training, and scientific as well as technical research;
 - 5.5. Spending must be increased in the health sector for the benefit of the people;
6. The role of the state in a transitional economy;
 - 6.1. Correct stabilization and growth policies must be adopted;
 - 6.2. There is the need to correctly and safely oversee the introduction of important changes, notably in the areas of property rights, freedom of economic performance, and legal as well institutional [word indistinct];
 - 6.3. The role of the state must, however, respect our Constitutional Law. It must try to bring about a new type of society in a climate of peace and prosperity;
 - 6.4. The state must have a central nucleus of some 100 or more highly skilled technicians who will be capable of discharging their duties and who will be free to act in accordance with the mission they are to accomplish during the process of transition. [end recording]

Dos Santos Accredits UK, French, Vietnamese Envoys 25 Jun

MB2606080593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today accredited three new ambassadors. They are the new British, French, and Vietnamese diplomatic representatives. The ceremony was held at the official residence of the Angolan head of state. It was slightly past 1600 when the new British, French, and Vietnamese ambassadors arrived at Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace. Before meeting the president of the Republic, they inspected the military guard of honor and listened to their country's anthems.

British Ambassador (Anthony Richard) was the first to present his credentials to his excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. (Anthony Richard) replaces (John Flynn), who was British ambassador to Angola for three years.

The Angolan head of state then accredited new French Ambassador to Angola (Francois Gedeau), who replaces (Stanislav Illyo).

Finally, the president of the Republic received new Vietnamese Ambassador (Pan Ken Tu), who replaced (Duan Tran Kan). These ceremonies were attended by officials in the government and the President's Office.

Mozambique

Moose Continues Visit; Discusses Peace With Dhlakama

MB2506163493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, has denied reports that the confinement and demobilization of troops belonging to his organization and the government should begin on 15 July. According to Renamo's press department, Afonso Dhlakama says it does not make sense to confine troops without providing them minimum conditions, particularly clothing. Dhlakama said this at a meeting with George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, with whom he discussed issues connected with the country's pacification process. According to Renamo's press department, Dhlakama considers the reports mere speculation, adding that—and we quote—dates cannot be set for the confinement process without his organization having been heard—unquote. At the meeting with George Moose, Afonso Dhlakama said he would meet with President Joaquim Chissano toward the end of July to discuss issues aimed at resolving problems which prevent the smooth development of the Mozambican pacification process.

Says Chissano, Dhlakama Agree on Election Date

MB2506184893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said in Maputo today that both President Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama have accepted that the first multiparty elections in Mozambique should be held in October next year. Speaking at a news conference, Moose said he was encouraged that both sides are determined to implement the peace accord. George Moose left Maputo today for South Africa at the end of a two-day visit to Mozambique during which he discussed the implementation of the peace accord.

Confirms Dhlakama To Go to Maputo 17 Jul

MB2606112893 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, George Moose, has confirmed reports that the leader of the former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] organization, Afonso Dhlakama, will come to Maputo on 17 July to meet President Joaquim Chissano. George Moose met the Renamo leader on Sunday [20 June] at his bush headquarters in the central district of Maringue. [passage omitted]

Ends Visit

MB2506142593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, today concluded his visit to Mozambique. During his visit, George Moose held talks with President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo, and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance in Maringue, with whom he discussed the Mozambican peace process.

Chissano Addresses Nation on Independence Day

MB2506142393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has said the government is still doing everything for the reconciliation of all Mozambicans. However, he regretted the fact that there are still people who still have a nonconciliatory, belligerent, and divisionist attitude, which merely threatens the national stability, and does not contribute to the establishment of a society of freedom and democracy in Mozambique. In a message to the nation on the occasion of Mozambique's 18th anniversary of independence marked today, President Chissano reiterated the government's appeal for those people to participate in the democratization process in the country through clean and democratic methods. He said, quote, we appeal to them to develop their patriotism and love for the people.

We urge them to contribute positively in the search for solutions for the numerous problems faced by the people, unquote.

Lays Wreath at Maputo Heroes Square

MB2506152993 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 25 Jun 93

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has said that peace attained in his country needed to be consolidated and he defended [as heard] that nobody who loves his life would like the war to resume in the country. President Chissano was addressing the nation last night on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Mozambique's independence. The president considered that with the signing of the peace process in Rome last October between his government and Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance), there is hope that the Mozambican people will live in a climate of peace, stability and in a democratic way. President Chissano also said that people should not be discouraged by problems facing the peace process, but instead these problems should make Mozambicans gain more experience so that they can solve future difficulties.

This morning, President Chissano laid a wreath at the Maputo Heroes Square. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Mozambique also took part in the ceremony. Political, social and cultural activities are marking the independence day throughout Mozambique. Mozambique got its independence from Portugal in 1975, after 10 years of war against that country's colonialists.

Chissano Meets Ugandan President En Route to OAU

MB2706074993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano will hold talks today with several officials who are in the Egyptian capital to attend the OAU heads of state summit scheduled to begin tomorrow. Before arriving in Cairo, the Mozambican head of state made a stop over in Entebbe, Uganda, where he discussed the continent's situation, particularly the Angolan conflict, with President Yoweri Museveni.

Chissano To Visit Great Britain, Prime Minister

MB2606190193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano will next week begin visits to Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands. According to the Mozambique Information Agency, in London the Mozambican head of state will meet with British Prime Minister John Major to examine vital Mozambican issues, particularly the peace process. The Major-Chissano meeting could boost relations between the two countries and consolidate cooperation in different fields. At the donors' conference on 8 and 9 June, Great Britain announced that it would make available

additional humanitarian aid valued at 7 million pounds as soon as the peace process gains impetus.

Pademo Officially Registered as Political Party

MB2506163593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Jun 93

[Text] The Mozambique Democratic Party, Pademo, has officially been registered as a political organization, according to a note from the Ministry of Justice. Pademo is the seventh political party to be legalized in the country since multipartyism was instituted. Another note states that another political party which has just been legalized is the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party.

Frelimo Official Notes Renamo Violations in Cabo Delgado

MB2606125193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Jun 93

[Text] Raimundo Pachinuapa, first secretary for the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Cabo Delgado Province Committee, has reported that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is introducing traditional chiefdom structures in villages in Mecufi District's Murebue administrative area. Speaking to people in that

area, Pachinuapa said Renamo is violating the General Peace Accord [AGP] by establishing traditional chiefdom structures in the area, and he added this was because Mozambique does not have two governments.

That Frelimo official for Cabo Delgado Province also blamed delays in the AGP's implementation on the late arrival of UN peacekeeping forces and the fact that Renamo had abandoned the Supervision and Control Commission.

Commission Investigates Cease-Fire Violations by Renamo

MB2706115993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] will today begin investigating alleged violations of the Peace Accord by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Tete and Manica Provinces. The complaints were presented by the government at a CCF session held in Maputo last week. In the session, Renamo did not present any complaint, but presented two after the meeting. These complaints will be formally assessed in the next session of the CCF scheduled to be held on 29 June.

Liberia

Interim Government Intends To Arrest Taylor

AB2506193593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia together with its allies, ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] have thrown just about all their military might against Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels, and still, he keeps coming back. Now, the interim government of Amos Sawyer is apparently trying to throw might of the law against Charles Taylor as Nii Nartey Alison reports in this fax from Monrovia.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The Liberian interim government today announced their intention to arrest Charles Taylor and bring him before a military tribunal for war crimes. The tribunal will comprise civic associations whose recommendations the government would be obliged to execute. Should the tribunal find Taylor and his associates guilty of war crimes, they would face death by firing squad.

Speaking at a press conference early today, Justice Minister Philips Banks said we will ask friendly countries with whom we have extradition treaties to have Taylor and his cohorts arrested and turned over to us. The government will also seek cooperation through regional bodies like ECOWAS and international organizations like the OAU and the United Nations to assist flushing out Taylor in countries like Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire], and France, all of which are considered sympathetic to the NPFL. He said, we will no longer be sitting ducks while they continue to massacre our people. We are going after them even if they are in the forests.

Minister Banks said NPFL spies in Monrovia and fighters in the bush will also be brought before the tribunal should they be captured. However, he said those NPFL fighters who surrender as did Captain (Bob Brian) and (James Wormot) would not be brought before the tribunal. Minister Banks also pointed out that Taylor would face charges for at least 40 massacres, including the most recent at Harbel early this month. The interim government will be seeking support from the international community, the first stop being the OAU summit in Cairo. [end recording]

Assassination Plot Against ULIMO Boss Alleged

AB2506182893 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 24 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The anti-Taylor ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] movement in

Liberia seems to be in increasing disarray. It is already split into two groups—Alhaji Koromah's Guinea-based faction and Raleigh Seekie's wing with headquarters in Sierra Leone. There is no love lost between them. They have actually fought each other, and now there are claims of an assassination plot against Koromah. From Monrovia, Nii Nartey Alison telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Two ULIMO commanders were arrested at the weekend for their part in an abortive plot to assassinate Alhaji Koromah and other top officers in his faction of ULIMO. The alleged assassins, Colonel Apollo Swen, who had been the commander of a ULIMO battalion, and Colonel Frederic Batti are being interrogated in Tubmanburg.

ULIMO commanders told me today in Monrovia that the officers were arrested at the battle front when they declared a liberated area as being under the control of an independent ULIMO led by Raleigh Seekie. The commanders I spoke to seemed convinced that the plot is not fake as many in Monrovia had come to believe since it was made public. A commander told me that as part of the deal with the Seekie group, truck loads of weapons and ammunitions had been flowing into areas controlled by the suspects.

(?But suspicion) followed when a vehicle carrying a cache of arms from Seekie was stopped but the occupants resisted arrest. This led to a fierce gun battle among ULIMO factions near Kakata. According to reports coming out of Tubmanburg, 36 others have been arrested in connection with the plot which is aimed at bringing Seekie back to power. ULIMO commanders told me that Apollo Swen and Frederic Batti were promised four vehicles each, 1,000 bags of rice, and \$200,000 if they assassinated Koromah. [end recording]

Nigeria

Babangida Addresses Nation; Calls For 'Fresh' Election

AB2606221593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2001 GMT 26 Jun 93

[President Babangida's address to the nation—recorded; date not given]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, I address you today with a very deep sense of world history and particularly of the history of our great country and the aftermath of the recently annulled presidential election. I feel, as I believe you yourselves feel, a profound sense of disappointment at the outcome of our last efforts at laying the foundation of a viable democratic system of government in Nigeria. I therefore wish, on behalf of myself and members of the National Defense and Security Council [NDSC], and indeed, of the entire administration, to feel with my fellow countrymen and women for the cancellation of

the election. It was a rather disappointing experience in the course of carrying through the last elements of the transition to civil rule program. Nigeria has gone a long way since this administration assumed power and leadership about eight years ago. In the attempt to grapple with the critical and monumental problems and challenges of national existence and social progress, this administration inaugurated and pursued sound and justifiable policies and programs of reform. These policies and programs have touched virtually all aspects of our national life: the economy, the political process, social structures, external relations, bureaucracy, and even the family system. I believe strongly that in understanding conception, formulation, and articulation, these policies and programs are not only sound, but also comparatively unassailable. I believe too that history, with the passage of time, would certainly score the administration high in its governance of our country. Let me also express my deep conviction that the course, strategy, and structure for reform policies and programs, as enunciated in 1986 and 1987, would for a very long time, remain relevant and durable in the course of changing our country positively. I believe that at the exit of this administration from power, we would leave behind for posterity a country with an economy, the structures of which have been turned around for good. The average Nigerian person has come to reconcile himself or herself with the fact that his or her social progress remains essentially in his or her hands in collaboration with other fellow Nigerians and not merely relying on what government alone could provide for him or her. The days have gone for good when men and women trooped to government establishments for employment and for benevolence. This administration has built the foundation that would take Nigerians away from their previous colonially induced motivations and the encumbrances of colonialism. We have laid the foundation for self-reliant economic development and social justice. We have established a new basis in our country in which economic liberalization would continue to flourish alongside democratic forces and deregulated power structure. In all these, the average Nigerian person has more than ever before this administration imbibed and assimilated the values of hard work, resilience, and self confidence.

It is true that in the course of implementing our reform policies and programs, and especially because of the regional zeal with which we approached the assignment and responded to incidental pressures of governors, we engendered a number of social forces in the country. This is so because we sought to challenge and transform (?acting) social forces which had in the past impeded growth and development of our country. We also sought to deal with the new forces to which our programs of action gave rise. Thus, in dealing with the dynamics of both the old and new social forces, we ran into certain difficulties. In particular, during the course of handling the interlocking relationship between the old and new political forces and institutions some problems had arisen leading us into a number of difficulties, and they

have necessitated our having to temper with the rules and regulations laid down in the political program.

As a result, the administration unwittingly attracted an enormous public suspicion of its intention and objectives. Accordingly, we have experienced certain shortfalls and conflicting responses to the pulls and pushes of governance in the course of policy implementation. I believe that areas of difficulty with the transition program, especially as from the last quarter of 1992 to the recent canceled presidential election, derived primarily from the shortfalls in implementing the program. They also derived from a number of actions which, though objectively taken, may have caused a deviation from the original framework and structure of the program.

Fellow Nigerians, it is true that by the canceling of the presidential election, we all found the nation at a particularly (?bad) history, which was neither bargained for nor was it envisaged in the reform program of transition as enunciated in 1986 and 1987. In the circumstance, the administration had no option but than to respond appropriately to the unfortunate experience by terminating the presidential election and judicial actions related to the election. Our action is in full conformity with the original objectives of the transition to the civil rule program. It was also in conformity with the avowed commitment of the administration to advance the cause of national unity, stability, and democracy.

In annulling the presidential election, this administration was clearly aware of its promise in November 1992 that it would disengage and institute a return to democracy on August 27, 1993. We are determined to keep the promise. Since this transition—and indeed any transition—must have an end, I believe that our transition program should and must come to an end honestly and honorably. History would bear witness. But as an administration, we have always striven in all our policy decisions to build the foundation of lasting democracy.

Lasting democracy is not a temporary show of excitement and manipulation by an over-articulate section of the elite and its captive audience. Lasting democracy is a permanent diet to nurture the soul of the whole nation and the political process. Therefore, it is logical, as we have always insisted upon, that lasting democracy must be equated with political stability. Informed of our sad experience of history, we require nothing short of a foundation for lasting democracy. As an administration, we cannot afford to lead Nigeria into a Third Republic with epileptic convulsion in its democratic health. Nigeria must, therefore, confront her own realities. She must solve her problems, notwithstanding other existing models of democracy in other parts of the world.

In my address to the nation in October 1992 when the vice presidential primaries were canceled, I had cause to remind fellow countrymen and women that there is nowhere in the world in which the practice of democracy is the same. Even if the principles are similar, and even for countries sharing the same intellectual traditions and

cultural foundations, the history of our country is not the history of any other country in the world which is either practicing advanced democracy or struggling to lay the foundation for democracy.

Yet, in spite of the uniqueness and peculiarities of Nigeria, there are certain prerequisites which constitute and irreducible minimum for democracy. Such essential factors include: 1) free and fair election; 2) uncoerced expression of voters' preference in election; 3) respect for electorate as an [word indistinct] final arbiter on elections; 4) decorum and fairness on the part of electoral umpires; and 5) absolute respect for the rule of law.

Fellow Nigerians, you will recall that it was precisely because the presidential primaries of the last year did not meet the basic requirements of free and fair election that the Armed Forces Ruling Council then had good reason to cancel those primaries. The recently annulled presidential election was similarly afflicted by these problems. Even before the presidential election, and indeed at the party conventions, we had full knowledge of the bad signals pertaining to the enormous breaches of the rules and regulations of democratic elections. But because we were determined to keep faith with the deadline of 27 August 1993 for the return of civil rule, we overlooked the reported breaches.

Unfortunately, these breaches continued into the presidential election of June 12th 1993 on even greater proportion. There were allegations of irregularities and other acts of bad conduct leveled against the presidential candidates. But NEC went ahead and cleared them. There were proofs as well as documented evidence of widespread use of money during the party primaries as well as at the presidential election. These were the same bad conduct for which the party presidential primaries of 1992 were canceled. Evidence available to the government put the total amount of money spent by the presidential candidates at over 2 billion naira. The use of money was again the major source of undermining the electoral process. Both these allegations and evidence were known to the NDSC before the holding of the June 12th 1993 election. Again, the NDSC overlooked these areas of problem in its determination to fulfill the promise to hand over to an elected president on due date.

Apart from the tremendous negative use of money during the party primaries and presidential election, there were moral issues which were also overlooked by the Defense and National Security Council. [word order as heard] There were cases of documented and confirmed conflict of interest between the government and both presidential aspirants which could compromise their position and responsibilities were they to become president. We believe that politics and government are not ends in themselves; rather, service and effective amelioration of the condition of our people must remain the true purpose of politics.

It is true that the presidential election was generally seen to be free fair and peaceful. However, there was, in fact, a huge array of election malpractices virtually in all the states of the federation before actual voting began. There were authenticated reports of election malpractices against party agents, officials of the NEC, and also some members of the electorate.

If all of these were clear violations of the electoral laws, there were proofs of manipulation through offer and acceptance of money and other forms of inducement against officials of the NEC and members of the electorate. There were also evidence of conflict in the process of the authentication of clearance of credentials of the presidential candidates. Indeed, up to the last few hours to the election, we continued in our earnest steadfastness with our transition deadline to overlook vital steps. For instance, during the Council's deliberation which followed the court injunction suspending the election, majority of members of the National Defense and Security Council supported the postponement of the election by one week. This was to allow NEC enough time to reach all the voters, especially in the rural areas, about the postponement. But persuaded by NEC that it was capable of relaying the information to the entire electorate within the few hours left before the election, the Council unfortunately dropped the idea of shifting the voting day. Now we know better. The conduct of the election, the behavior of the candidates, and post-election responses continued to elicit signals which the nation can only ignore at its peril.

It is against the foregoing background that the administration became highly concerned when these political conflicts and breaches were carried to the courts. It must be acknowledged that the performance of the judiciary on this occasion was less than satisfactory. The judiciary has been the bastion of the hopes and liberties of our citizens. Therefore, when it became clear that the courts had become intimidated and subjected to the manipulations of the political process and vested interests, then the entire political system was in clear danger. This administration could not continue to watch the various high courts carry on their long drawn out processes and contradictory decisions while the nation slides into chaos. It was under this circumstance that the NDSC decided that it is in the supreme interest of law and order, political stability, and peace that the presidential elections be annulled.

As an administration, we have had special interest and concern not only for the immediate needs of our society but also in laying the foundation for generations to come. To continue action on the basis of June 12 1993 elections, and to proclaim and swear in a president who encouraged the campaign of divide-and-rule among the various ethnic groups would have been detrimental to the survival of the Third Republic. Our need is for peace, stability, and continuity of policies in the interest of all our people.

Fellow countrymen and women, although the National Electoral Commission and the Center for Democratic Studies officially invited foreign observers for the presidential elections, the administration also considers it as important as a democratic society that our activities and electoral conduct must be open not only to the citizenry of our country, but also to the rest of the world. In spite of this commitment, the administration did not and cannot accept that foreign countries should interfere in our internal affairs and undermine our sovereignty. The presidential election was not an exercise imposed on Nigeria by the United Nations, or by the wishes of some global policemen of democracy. It was a decision embarked upon independently by the government of our country and for the interest of our country. This is because we believe, just like other countries, that democracy and democratization are primary values which Nigerians should cultivate, sustain, and consolidate so as to enhance freedom, liberties, and social development of the citizenry.

The actions by these foreign countries are most unfortunate and highly regrettable. There is nowhere in the history of our country or indeed of the Third World where these countries can be said to love Nigeria or Nigerians anymore than the love we have for ourselves and for our country; neither can they claim to love Nigeria any more than this administration loves our country. Accordingly, I wish to state that this administration will take necessary action against any interest groups that seek to interfere in our internal affairs. In this vein, I wish to place on record the appreciation of this administration for the patience and understanding of Nigerians, the French, the German, the Russian, and Irish governments in the current situation. I appeal to our fellow countrymen and women, and, indeed, to our foreign detractors that they should cultivate proper understanding and appreciation on the peculiar historic circumstances in the development of our country and the determination, not only of this administration, but indeed of all Nigerians to resolve the current crisis.

Fellow Nigerians, the NDSC has met several times since the June 12 1993 election. The Council has fully deliberated not only on our avowed commitment but also to bequeath to posterity a sound economic and political base in our country, and we shall do so with honor. In our deliberations, we have also taken note of several extensive consultations with other members of this administration, with officers and men of the Armed Forces, and with well-meaning Nigerian leaders in power. We are committed to handing over power on the 27th of August 1993.

Accordingly, the NDSC has decided that by end of July 1993, the two political parties—under the supervision of a recomposed National Electoral Commission—will put in place the necessary process for the emergence of two presidential candidates. This shall be conducted according to the rules and regulations governing the election of the president of the country.

In this connection, government will, in consultation with the two political parties and National Electoral Commission, agree as to the best and quickest process of conducting the election. In the light of our recent experience and given the mood of the nation, the NDSC has imposed additional conditions as a way of widening and deepening the base of electing the president and sanitizing the electoral process. Accordingly, a candidate for the coming election must:

1. Not be less than 50 years old;
2. Have not been convicted for any crime;
3. Believe by act of faith and practice in the corporate existence of Nigeria;
4. Possess records of personal, corporate, and business interests which do not conflict with the national interest;
5. Have been a registered member of either of the two political parties for at least one year to this election.

All those previously banned from participating in the transition process other than those with criminal records are hereby unbanned. They can all henceforth participate in the election process. This is with a view of enriching the quality of candidature for the election and, at the same time, have the leadership resources of our country to the fullest. The decree to this effect will be promulgated.

Fellow Nigerians, I wish finally to acknowledge the tremendous value of your patience and understanding, especially in the face of national provocation. I urge you to keep faith with the commitment of this administration. I enjoin you to keep faith with the unity, peace, and stability of our country, for this is the only country that you and I call our own. Nowhere in the world, no matter the promptings and inducements of foreign countries, can Nigerians ever be regarded as first class citizens. Nigeria is the only country that we have. We must therefore renew our hope in Nigeria and faith and confidence in ourselves for continued growth, development, and progress. I thank you and God bless you.

Demonstrations Follow; 'Relative Calm' Reported

*AB2706141293 Paris AFP in French 1255 GMT
27 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Lagos, 27 Jun (AFP)—There was relative calm today in Nigeria following the announcement by General Babangida that a fresh presidential election would be held, thus eliminating his main rival, Moshood Abiola, the self-proclaimed "president" after the canceled 12 June election. Demonstrations followed immediately last night after the announcement of these measures in a radio and television broadcast by the head of state. Hundreds of students burned tires and threw bottles around the university campus, but they did not clash with police.

Today some students tried to come out of the campus again, carrying portraits of Moshood Abiola, but they were quickly driven back by the security forces and could not distribute their leaflets to motorists, the police stated.

Police have been put on alert, but not many of them were seen on the streets of the city, where there have been heavy downpours. As of midday, Mr. Abiola was yet to react to the head of state's address. The daily newspaper CONCORD, owned by Mr. Abiola, carried on its front page: "The Will of the People Must Be Respected." [passage omitted]

Papers Cite, React To Babangida's 26 Jun Address

AB2706124693 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 27 Jun 93

[From the press review]

[Text] Nigeria's papers in their today's edition expectedly focus on President Ibrahim Babangida's nationwide broadcast on Saturday [26 June] night.

The SUNDAY TIMES has as its lead: Fresh Election Before August 27; while THE GUARDIAN ON SUNDAY headlined story reads: Babangida Unfolds New Agenda. WEST AFRICAN PILOT and SUNDAY TIMES carry a similar story captioned: IBB [Ibrahim Babangida] Bares Abiola, Tofa; and M.K.O., Tofa Out of the Race.

THE GUARDIAN ON SUNDAY, in its lead story, maintains that in the 25-minute broadcast, General Babangida affirmed the cancellation of [the] June 12 election, saying that to proclaim and swear in a president based on [the] June 12 election would be detrimental to the survival of the Third Republic. The paper highlights an aspect of the broadcast which says all politicians, including 23 presidential aspirants who were banned last November following the cancellation of the September presidential primaries, are now free to participate in the next presidential election. THE GUARDIAN ON SUNDAY further gave insight as to why the June 12 election was canceled by President Babangida. The election, according to the president, was beset from the onset with bad signals which rendered it neither free nor fair, and besides, the June 12 election was marked by enormous breaches if the rules and regulations of democratic elections are to be upheld.

The SUNDAY TIMES and TRIBUNE have in their front page story, the headlines: We Won't Tolerate Undue Interference; Foreign Meddlers Cautioned. In the stories, President Babangida warned that the Nigerian Government would take necessary action against any interest groups that seek to interfere in the internal affairs of the nation. The papers report Gen. Babangida's assertion that there was nowhere in Nigeria's history or indeed of the developing world where foreign countries

could be said to love Nigeria or Nigerians any more than the love Nigerians have for each other and for the country.

The NEW NIGERIAN ON SUNDAY, in a front page editorial entitled Leave Us Alone, says that the latest sanctions by some foreign countries on Nigeria is not totally unexpected. The NEW NIGERIAN adds that to properly understand the Western countries' motives as well as the magnitude of what it called the current campaign of calumny by Britain and the United States of America against Nigeria, similar acts of mischief unleashed on our sovereign country needed to be recalled. The paper points out that Nigeria cannot pretend not to have problems, but so do Britain and U.S.A.. The NEW NIGERIAN ON SUNDAY then advises that Britain and the U.S. should concentrate on how best to solve numerous social and ethnic problems, particularly the devastating civil war in Bosnia, which is the heart of Europe.

The SUNDAY CONCORD also carries a front page editorial entitled: The People's Will Must Prevail. The paper believes that the June 12 presidential election was free and fair. The SUNDAY CHAMPION quotes the former presidential candidate of the National Republican Convention, NRC, al-Hajj Bashir Tofa, as saying that the new 50-year age requirement for presidential candidates announced by President Babangida was a design to edge him out of the race.

Group Urges Rejection of 'Fraudulent Charade'

AB2706091893 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The Lagos-based human rights group, the Constitutional Rights Project, has responded to General Babangida's announcement by calling on Nigerians not to participate in what it called this fraudulent charade, and the spokesman for Nigerian civil rights said he felt sure there would be resistance, but that its implications could spell another disaster for the country.

Politicians, Groups React to Babangida Moves

AB2706191793 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Lagos, June 27 (AFP) - Rival politicians started high-level discussions here Sunday for joint action following military ruler Ibrahim Babangida's announcement that new presidential elections would be held.

Under new rules announced by Babangida for the next elections both the previous contenders in the June 12 poll would be disqualified.

Leaders from the Social Democrat Party (SDP) of previous candidate Moshood Abiola and his rival Bashir Othman Tofa from the National Republican Convention (NRC) are to meet at the beginning of the week to hammer out a joint counter attack.

The news came as former head of state retired General Muhammadu Buhari said the programme set up in 1987 for the transition to civilian rule was not going to work.

In an interview with "THE NEWS" magazine he accused the current government of lacking credibility and said "Nigerians must refuse to accept a hostage leadership."

Since his removal from office in a bloodless coup in 1985 he has kept a stoic silence on national issues and has even avoided meeting his successor in public.

The situation remained reasonably calm Sunday, although students demonstrated in Ibadan about 140 kilometres (84 miles) north of here making a bonfire out of disused tyres on the major roads, causing panic and traffic hold-ups. [passage omitted]

The Campaign for Democracy [CD], an umbrella organisation for human rights groups in Nigeria, said Sunday it "totally and unequivocally" rejected the latest twist in the election process.

CD president Dr Beko Ransome-Kuti said: "We continue to recognise the validity of the June 12 elections and we will be battling to have them respected." [passage omitted]

Ransome-Kuti said: "When he saw them being corrupt, why didn't he arrest them and prosecute them at the time?"

According to unofficial results Abiola won the election, which was later annulled by the government, in the face of a judicial row. [passage omitted]

In the first reactions to Babangida's plans, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, a leading SDP member, said: "We had elections on June 12. The people elected Abiola. That's the situation today. He is our elected president and Nigerians should support him."

And he added that the military government was leading everybody on and had become the laughing stock of the world. [passage omitted]

Defense Council Commended for 'Ensuring Sanity'

AB2706175193 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] A frontline politician in Borno State, Alhaji Shetima Ali Mongono, has commended the National Defense and Security Council for its efforts in ensuring sanity in the country's politics. Alhaji Shetima said it was in the best interest of the nation that the council exposed all that happened during the primaries and the 12 June election. He said Nigerian politicians should avoid buying and selling of votes as well as comments detrimental to the peace and unity of the country. The politician described as justifiable the lifting of the ban on some politicians as it would allow credible and true patriots to contest the presidential election.

Also commenting, a Maidiguri based businessman, Alhaji Mastu Ketchala, said the conduct of fresh presidential election had saved the nation from political doom. Alhaji Mastu Ketchala described as wise the decision taken by the National Defense and Security Council and urged politicians to play the game according to the rules for a smooth hand over in 27 August.

Similarly, Nigerians have been advised to give the Federal Government the necessary backing to ensure that peace and harmony prevail before it hands over to a democratically elected civilian government. In the same vein, Nigerian politicians have been asked to place first the nation's interest before personal ambition.

The Katsina State NRC [National Republican Convention] Chairman Alhaji Wada Nass who made the appeal today, in a reaction to the broadcast of President Babangida, said the only way politicians could be given power is to demonstrate a sense of national interest and avoid social vices that could lead the country to chaos.

Alhaji Wada Nass maintained that the problem of cancellation and banning of politicians in recent times, was not unconnected with their inability to think first of the country as well as her unity.

Meanwhile, a one time chairman of the defunct Kaduna local government, Alhaji Yusuf Dansokho, has urged the Federal Government not to conceal any fact about its plans to hand over by August this year. This, according to him, means to allow the public to be well informed about the good intentions of the government. Alhaji Yusuf Dansokho, who commended the president's broadcast, noted that the text was very educative and revealing, showing everything that happened during the annulled election as regard to electoral malpractices and corruption. He urged Nigerians on their part, to give full backing to the proposes and actions of the Federal Government on the current political situation in the country.

SDP Executive To Meet on 30 Jun

AB2706175593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] The National Executive of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] is to hold a meeting next Wednesday [30 June] at its headquarters in Abuja. A statement by the publicity secretary, Mr. Amos Idakula, said the meeting will deliberate on the issues raised in President Babangida's nationwide address. He stated that the party would make its stand known on the actions taken or contemplated by the government following the cancellation of the 12 June presidential election.

Babangida, State Governors To Meet 29 Jun

AB2706205893 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has invited all state governors to a meeting to deliberate on state matters. In

a statement this evening, the Federal Government spokesman, Mr. Irabor, said the meeting will hold at the Presidential Villa, Abuja, on Tuesday [29 June] at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Minister Views Situation, Hand Over of Power

NC2706205093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT
27 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA)—Uche Chukwumerije, Nigerian minister of information and culture, has said that his country is an active member of the OAU and has played an important role in supporting causes of Africa and the Third World countries.

In a news conference at Madinat Nasr's conference center, he noted that Nigeria has been the focus of world media attention in the last two weeks and the target of numerous misleading stories and (?rumors). The aim of these media campaigns, he said, is to attack the change in the transition program and other amendments that eventually seek to respond to the new order's challenges that positively contribute to maintaining Nigeria's territorial integrity.

He said President Ibrahim Babangida is eager to hand over power to an elected civilian leadership that can play a constructive role in achieving the demands and aspirations of the Nigerian people who comprise the largest black community in the world.

The minister accused media campaigns against Nigeria of incitement and provocation, noting that these campaigns do not represent the true situation in Nigeria. He pointed out that the campaigns' description of President Babangida as a man who clings to power is a fantasy. Babangida, he added, is known by Nigeria's modern history scholars as a sincere man willing to hand over power to a civilian leadership.

The Nigerian information minister noted that on several occasions, Babangida affirmed his intention to hand over power to a civilian leadership when circumstances exist that guarantee the stability of the stage after the military rule.

The minister denied that the current regime in Nigeria is autocratic and dictatorial, as erroneously portrayed by some people, and affirmed that this rule stems from the common view that pluralism has only one way. Actually, he said, there are many ways that lead to democracy and that the form of a democratic rule in any state is decided by the standard of progress in it.

He assailed the attempts to impose foreign political and economic prescriptions on Third World countries without considering the prevailing circumstances in these countries.

Uche Chukwumerije pointed out that Nigeria has its firmly established democratic institutions. Although the

military has been running the country for several years, it has not violated the basic values of the society, he affirmed.

The Nigerian minister reviewed the court rulings that annulled the results of the recent presidential elections in Nigeria, which reflected a low popular turnout—of 39 million registered voters, only 14 million cast their votes.

The minister noted that the conflicting rulings of the various courts created legal chaos that reached its peak with the rulings concerning the presidential elections.

The Nigerian minister noted that this conflict created a state of discontent that came to threaten the judicial authority's credibility and respect among the people. At that point, the government was assured that the role the judiciary played in connection with the elections was not right and that it created a state of division, he explained.

Chukwumerije pointed out that the government intervened to avert the collapse of the judicial system. He added that in the wake of these developments, the government indulged in in-depth discussions and concluded that the presidential elections lacked the necessary legitimacy and that its continuation would generate discord and, eventually, a new civil war. Accordingly, he added, the government annulled the election results, froze the work of the elections committee, and canceled all the lawsuits and court rulings in that context.

Chukwumerije added that the government addressed a statement to the public, reiterating its commitment to hand over power to a civilian government next August, as previously scheduled.

It was decided to hold new elections in late July, taking into consideration the fact that the two candidates who ran in the recent elections must be deprived of the right to run the elections.

The Nigerian information minister asserted that the motives behind canceling the election results were good and only sought to serve Nigeria's and Africa's interest and to bring about stability.

[In a related report, Cairo MENA in English at 1554 GMT adds the following: "The phase of the country's development and the imperatives of national survival often determine the country's most appropriate route to democracy, he added.

["It is a pity that some foreign countries do not appreciate this point and in fact on this issue have become as arrogant and insensitive as their economic prescriptions. For instance, Washington's attitude to democracy has become as banal and self-righteous as its one-line economic formula offered through its internal agencies.

["This attitude has proved unhelpful in most situations, because it is at best an arbitrary application of the U.S. local experience to every case irrespective of differences in objective reality or at worst a projection of American interest behind the catch-all slogan of democracy, as its

inconsistent application of this formula in Latin America has clearly shown."]

Commentary Decries U.S., UK 'Double Standard'

AB2506124193 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900
GMT 25 Jun 93

[Commentary by Abubakar Jeddah]

[Text] From all indications, if the recent reactions are anything to go by, Nigeria may be on the path to a diplomatic row with the so-called champions of democracy and human rights in the world, notably, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. This is as a result of the Federal Government's decision to nullify the 12 June presidential election and the suspension of the National Electoral Commission as announced this Wednesday [23 June] by the Federal Military Government.

Earlier this week, the British Overseas Development Minister, Mrs. Lynda Chalker, said in a BBC program that she wondered why the transition program wasn't pursued adding, in quotes: We hope very much that those people who have expressed their views will be listened to because that is exactly what elections are all about, unquote. Furthermore, the British foreign secretary, Mr. Douglas Hurd, this Wednesday [words indistinct] all civilized internationally recognized and acceptable norms, cultures, and policies of noninterference in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation, and crudely berated the Nigerian Government on issues that are purely her internal concern.

For these two so-called apostles of democracy and purported defenders of people's view, the decision by the Federal Government to nullify the 12 June election amounted to a rape on democracy, their pet ideology. A pertinent question one would ask here is what moral justification do these two British ministers and their home government have to condemn others over the way and manner they run their democracy when in their [word indistinct] the British themselves have no enviable record of democracy and human rights?

Or is it the case of a pot calling the kettle black? Is it also in defense of democracy and people's opinion that the British are still clinging tenaciously to some parts of the Irish Republic and fighting a running battle with IRA [Irish Revolutionary Army] that has been struggling for the total liberation of its country from the ugly claws of the British? Was it not the same Britain, during the Thatcher regime, that vetoed all resolutions, even at Commonwealth level, that sought to dismantle apartheid in South Africa? Or is that refusal also part of democracy and defense of popular opinion?

Is it not from Britain that security agents [words indistinct] on hundreds of their citizens all in an effort to victimize and intimidate those perceived to be critical of government policy? Would people with this track of treacherous records and many more, [be] in a position

whatsoever to lecture others on what is democracy and human rights or even condemn them for running their type of democracy?

More so, the most unfortunate thing is that no least a country than the United States of America, whose hypocrisy and double standard is well known to all, came out to tell the whole world that it was thinking of measures to be taken against Nigeria because, according to her fickle and capricious mind, the Nigerian Government has thwarted democratic efforts in the country.

America, the world renowned hypocrite, announced to the world that it was making contact with her puppets at the helm of affairs in Britain, France, and other Western world to fashion out a joint action against Nigeria. She was also considering the possibility of recalling her ambassador to Nigeria. America, the world bully, also stated that it would present a proposal to the Security Council to take appropriate action against Nigeria, and many more measures that would have adverse effect on Nigeria, all for the simple reason that the Nigerian Government has thwarted the effort of America's puppet candidate to clinch the siege of power.

Rejects 'Domineering Arrogance'

AB2606125393 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900
GMT 26 Jun 93

[Commentary by Abubakar Jeddah; from the "In Focus" program]

[Text] America's domineering arrogance and adventurism in world politics is never a new thing. That she has reacted negatively to issues that are particularly Nigeria's affairs is no surprise, but at least the reasons for the recent quit order given to the director of the United States Information Service in Lagos are still fresh in our minds. But the baffling question one is bound to ask is: Where was America when the authorities in Algeria flagrantly violated and bastardized a legitimate course to democracy, an ideology the so-called world police claim to be pursuing?

Are the Americans and their so-called human rights champions completely ignorant of the tortures, degrading, and inhuman treatments being meted out to the Islamic movements in Algeria that clearly and openly won the purest and clearest democratic election in that country? Are the Americans telling us that they turned the blind eye to the (errant) disregard of popular opinion and will by their puppets in Algeria, simply because Islamic fundamentalism is involved?

It is no more a secret that America's greatest enemy today is Islam, and, for sure, it will go to any lengths in ensuring that the spread and due place of the religion are not spared even if that would amount to bastardizing and thwarting the legitimate efforts, popular will, and opinion of the people of a country.

More so, let us analyze the hypocritical stance of America and Britain, who are claiming that they are defenders of popular opinion and will of the people. Are the democratic elections held in Angola—the elections these so-called champions of democracy openly declared that they were free and fair—not an expression of the popular will and opinion of the Angolans? To date, what measures have the Americans and their puppet allies taken against the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement that has made nonsense the democratization process in that country?

More so, are the mindless and senseless atrocities being perpetrated by Charles Taylor and his sanguinary rebels in Liberia the popular will and opinion of Liberians? What thing has Washington and her Western allies done to end these atrocities?

Perhaps it is worth it here to ascend the history lane to remind us of the unholy and unwholesome activities of the United States of America in world politics. We are yet to forget how Washington, with the help of Britain, conspired to install the puppet regime of Mobutu Sese Seko in Zaire. It is so soon to expect people to forget that America sacrificed its ambassador in Zaire to have the government of Patrice Lumumba toppled. It is also a common knowledge that Mobutu had a hand in the killing of Patrice Lumumba, with the help of the Western nations.

It is also too soon for people to forget the Western world's conspiracy in installing Idi Amin in Uganda and Samuel Doe in Liberia or the total balkanization of the former Yugoslavia and their weight on the integrity and sovereignty of the people of Panama and many more countries too numerous to mention here.

The Gulf crisis, how it was planned and executed as confessed by the then American ambassador to Baghdad, is still fresh in our minds. We have not also forgotten the double standard played by America, Britain, and the rest during the Iran-Iraqi war. The Irangate is still fresh in our memory. Is that the type of popular opinion that Americans and British are protecting?

It is a known fact that, for long, the Americans have been looking for a way to take a pound of flesh from Nigeria, due to Nigeria's nonaligned posture and the recent political happenings in the country, provide just that opportunity. [sentence as heard]

But apart from that, there are two main reasons why America is particularly interested in Nigeria's affairs: One, Nigeria, with abundant material and human resources which, if properly tapped and made good use of by Nigerians themselves, will be a serious threat to the Americans and her puppet allies' interests, not only in Nigeria but the African continent, in general; the second reason is that America and Britain are extremely bitter that the efforts of their puppets to clinch the seat of power in Nigeria have been thwarted by the (?present) military government. Therefore, that some American and British mercenaries in the garb of human rights

champions at the Lagos-Ibadan axis have called on their pay masters to impose serious sanctions on Nigeria, their fatherland, is not unexpected and it did not come as a surprise.

For one, we are not unaware of the meeting, held in Malta sometime ago, in which some hand-picked (?popular Nigerian) radicals were in attendance. In addition, it is an open secret that the Malta meeting, organized and sponsored by the United States, had, as its topmost agenda, the total dismemberment or complete balkanization of the Nigerian polity through the use of internal mercenaries in the garb of human rights fighters.

Those unpatriotic Nigerians that attended the Malta meeting are well known to us. Therefore, well-meaning Nigerians have the singular duty of resisting any attempt by anyone to dictate to them the way and manner they run their affairs. What is happening today in this country is purely our internal problems. Therefore, no nation should dictate to us what to do. After all, none of the so-called champions of democracy and human rights has any enviable record either.

Is it even part of democracy and defense of popular opinion that another country should interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation? The Americans and British and their puppet allies should better be informed that to Nigerians, democracy ordinarily means peace and stability—no more, no less. And we are ever ready to ensure that peace and stability reign supreme in our country, the system of government notwithstanding.

Togo

Presidential Decree Confirms Dates for Elections

AB2606230093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 26 Jun 93

[Decree issued by President Gnassingbe Eyadema on new dates for presidential elections; place and date not given]

[Text] By a presidential decree, Article 1 of Decree 93-057 of 5 May 1993 fixing dates for the first and second round of presidential elections on 20 June and 4 July has been amended as follows:

First round of presidential elections, 18 July 1993; second round, 1 August. The rest of the decree remains unchanged.

Article 2. The minister of territorial administration and security and the secretary of state in the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security responsible for the elections are hereby charged with enforcing the present decree which shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Togo.

Signed, General Gnassingbe Eyadema

Opposition Leader on Conditions for Signing Agreement

AB2706113593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 27 Jun 93

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema said yesterday that it was out of the question to postpone the presidential election to 15 September 1993. He also restated that he remains open to dialogue. The opposition says it will be legally impossible to hold the election, now slated for 18 July, according to the new timetable. The Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II] was clear on this point. The opposition will not, quote, be associated with any sham election if its postponement request is not accepted, unquote.

In spite of all these differences, the COD-II leaders are optimistic that an agreement will be signed in Ouagadougou, where talks between the presidential group and the COD-II have been suspended. [Opposition member] Edem Kodjo, spoke to our reporter, Yannick Laurent Bayaya:

[Begin recording] [Kodjo] As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to sign the agreement and to go anywhere for talks, but before this is done, the date for the election must be included in the agreement. We cannot sign an agreement and leave a blank space for the provisions that are necessary for setting the date for the election. The agreement will be complete when approximate or precise dates for the legislative and presidential elections are included in it.

[Bayala] How long could this take?

[Kodjo] It does not depend on us. You can see that I am still here. The other participants in the talks left about two or three days ago, but I am still here. You can see that this demonstrates our preparedness and our openness. The ball is not in our court. The ball is in the court of the presidential group. When this group feels prepared, it will look for us, and then we will sign the agreement. [end recording]

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29 JUNE 1993

